



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
14 September 1993

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OAU Welcomes PLO-Israeli Peace Accord

*AB1309191093 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT
13 Sep 93*

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 13 (AFP)—The Organization of African Unity (OAU) welcomed the peace agreement between Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel Monday [13 September], saying it was an event of "momentous significance."

Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said the signing of the deal in Washington was "an event of momentous significance both to the people of the Middle East and the world at large." "This agreement is a remarkable breakthrough in efforts to bring about peace and justice through recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and the Israelis in that Holy Land which has seen so much suffering, pain destruction and injustice," Salim said in a statement. "The agreement ushers in hope for the beginning of a reconciliation and prospects of a genuine settlement to a conflict which has been considered as virtually intractable," he said. [passage omitted]

OAU Head Comments on Events in Somalia

*AB1309204093 Dakar PANA in English 1208 GMT
13 Sep 93*

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 13 Sep (PANA)—The OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, has condemned the recent killings of United Nations peacekeepers and women and children in Somalia following clashes between the UN troops and supporters of the Somali war lord, General Mohamed Farah Aidid. He said Africa was deeply saddened by the events and called on the United Nations to once again review its methods of operation in Somalia.

Salim was addressing the first formal meeting of the OAU's central organ of the mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution, at the level of ambassadors, in Addis Ababa Monday [13 September].

He said dialogue was necessary if the United Nations was to carry out its mission in Somalia successfully. "I strongly believe that dialogue with all the factions is the only way to ensure the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreements," Salim said. The agreements signed by the warring parties in Somalia were designed to return peace to the country. [passage omitted]

Salim, however, said he had been encouraged by reports of informal contacts between General Aidid's faction and the United Nations. [passage omitted]

Central African Republic

First Round Election Results Detailed

*AB1109154793 Paris AFP in English 0310 GMT
11 Sep 93*

[Text] Bangui, Sept 11 (AFP)—The Central African People's Liberation Movement [MLPC] of presidential front-runner Ange-Felix Patasse garnered more than half the seats won outright in the first round of legislative elections in the Central African Republic, it was announced.

The MLPC won 19 of the 35 seats where no run-off is needed, leaving 50 to be contested in a second round on September 19, the president of the Supreme Court Edouard Frank said Friday [10 September].

Supporters of David Dacko, a former president and current speaker of the transitional parliament won four seats in the August 22 first round. Candidates of the Central African Democratic Rally (RDC) backing outgoing President Andre Kolingba also won four seats.

The remaining eight seats went to candidates from various small parties, some of which are grouped in the Concert of Democratic Forces which supports Abel Goumba, the second-best placed candidate in the presidential poll.

Patasse came first in the August 22 first round of the presidential election and will face Goumba in the run-off a week from now.

Frank gave no breakdown of the number of votes or percentages won by the different parties.

Election for President, Deputies Set for 19 Sep

*AB1209134693 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Sep 93*

[Text] Here are two decrees signed by the head of state: Decree No. 93-257 convenes the electorate to the polls to elect the president of the Republic. The president of the Republic, head of state decrees:

Article 1. The electorate of the Central African Republic is hereby convened to the polls on 19 September to elect the president of the Republic.

Article 2. The electoral campaign starts on 12 September at 0000 and ends on 17 September at midnight.

Article 3. Voting will occur on 19 September continuously from 0600 to 1700.

Article 4. The present decree will be recorded and published in the Official Gazette.

Decree No. 93-258 convenes the electorate to the polls to elect deputies for the National Assembly. The president of the Republic, head of state decrees:

Article 1. The electorate of the Central African Republic has been convened to the polls to elect deputies for the National Assembly on 19 September.

Article 2. The electoral campaign starts on 12 September at 0000 and ends on 17 September at midnight.

Article 3. Voting will occur on 19 September continuously from 0600 to 1700.

Article 4. The present decree will be recorded and published in the official gazette.

Issued in Bangui on 11 September by Andre Kolingba.

Dacko Supporters Demand 'Invalidation' of Election Results

*AB1309210593 Paris AFP in French 1254 GMT
13 Sep 93*

[Text] Bangui, 13 Sep (AFP)—Today more than 2,000 activists and supporters of independent candidate David Dacko, carrying banners, demonstrated on the principal streets of Bangui to demand the "invalidation" by the Supreme Court of the results of the first round of the 22 August presidential election and a "reclassification of candidates" in this election. Mr. Dacko, a former head of state, came in third and cannot contest the second round.

This demonstration comes 24 hours after the official opening of the election campaign for the second round on 19 September. Messrs Ange-Felix Patasse and Abel Goumba, who placed first and second respectively in the first round, will participate.

The demonstrators marched peacefully from the Palace of Justice and passed by the Embassies of the United States, Germany, and France, where they read a petition. They "strongly and emphatically condemned the fraudulent and antidemocratic maneuvers orchestrated by certain members of the joint electoral commission and demanded that justice be done openly and publicly to the petition of independent candidate Dacko in order to guarantee national unity and peace." They also warned that the second round of the elections would be "boycotted" if the petition was "disregarded" and added that the country's political and administrative authorities would be held "responsible before history for a second failure of democracy" in the Central African Republic.

Chad

Premier Views Financial Problems, Union Cooperation

*AB1209224093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 12 Sep 93*

[Text] The transitional government in Chad, led by Fidel Moungar, is faced with serious problems. For instance, this government is unable to pay civil servants for months because the state coffers are practically empty. Wadal Abderkader Kamougue, Chadian civil service

and labor minister, explains the situation to Jean-Claude Franck Mendom, our special envoy in Ndjamena:

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] There was an average of 10 months of salary arrears. We have made efforts since the transitional government was set up. We were able to pay the salaries of April and May and we are now trying to pay June salaries. There is disparity among the regions. In the subprefecture of Marour in the Moyen Chari or the subprefecture of (Mouasala) in the Moyen Chari, 13 months of salaries arrears have not been paid to teachers. In other localities, there is an average of six months of salary arrears. But what is the state [words indistinct].

[Mendom] Have you reached any agreement with the trade unions?

[Kamougue] The trade unions have so far shown a great sense of responsibility and comprehension. They have tacitly accepted a truce since they have not gone on strike for some time. Nevertheless, we are holding discussions with the trade unions and we hope to sign a social truce. [end recording]

Congo

Campaign for Legislative Elections To Begin 17 Sep

AB1009224393 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Ordinance No. 2505 from the Ministry of Interior was issued this morning in the capital. It sets the opening and closing dates of the electoral campaign for the second round of the early legislative elections slated for 3 October.

In Article 1, the ordinance specifies that the campaign will begin on 17 September and end at midnight on 1 October. Any campaigning outside the period mentioned in this ordinance is prohibited.

Article 3 [as heard] states that on election day, distributing any electoral documents or (?materials) will be prohibited.

Finally, Article 4 states this ordinance, which cancels all previous arrangements to the contrary, will be registered in the National Gazette and published wherever necessary.

Gabor

Commission Established To Supervise 5 Dec Elections

AB1009222093 Paris AFP in French 1844 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Libreville, 10 Sep (AFP)—The GABONESE PRESS AGENCY [AGP] disclosed on 10 September that

a commission has been set up to supervise the material organization of elections, particularly the December presidential elections.

The commission is led by Antoine Mboubou Miyako, current minister of territorial administration. Other members include Defense Minister Martin-Fidele Magnaga, and Foreign Minister Pascaline Mferri Bongo, who will be the commission's deputy chairmen. Other top-ranking ministry officials and advisers to the head of state are also members of the commission.

Party representatives will take part in deliberations as observers with consultative status and there will be one representative from every party or group of parties on the commission. Furthermore, the commission chairman can issue a decree to include any other persons who, in view of their abilities, will be able to assist the commission in its assignment.

AGP also stated that the commission will supervise the material organization of the elections by giving logistics support for electoral operations, by distributing the various printed electoral material, and by ensuring that election material is transported safely throughout the country.

The presidential election will be held on 5 December. The second round, should there be one, will be held on 19 December. It is the first such election to be held under the multiparty system. The parliamentary elections will be held on 26 December.

Zaire

Mobutu News Conference on Rwandan President's Visit

LD1309132393 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1936 GMT 12 Sep 93

[News conference by President Mobutu with unidentified correspondents at the conclusion of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana's visit to Gbadolite on 12 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Your Excellency, President of the Republic of Zaire, the chapter on refugees in the Arusha protocol says that some of them could be repatriated with their agreement, and others could receive a visa to reestablish themselves, and others could settle, but have a visa which would enable them to visit this country if ever they want to. Which of the three solutions do you support?

[Mobutu] [passage omitted] I think that everyone, and you yourself, know my personal feelings toward Rwanda, toward its government, and toward its people. We are ready to help Rwanda on the path of peace. Peace in Rwanda means peace in Zaire. If there is no peace in Rwanda, we will not rejoice at this situation in Zaire. So we are condemned to live in peace, accord, fraternity,

and especially in solidarity. This has always been the case up to now, and no one can contradict me on this.

Since this is the case, to reply more directly to your question, I think we dealt with all these questions in the review I conducted with my colleague on this subject.

What is Rwanda's interest in this question that you have just asked me? Well, the reply is to hand. Go to North Kivu and see what is happening there. You also know that I was there recently. All the solutions I put to our compatriots on the spot to solve the problems that have arisen—we can even call this a tragedy, the tragedy we have seen in this corner of the country—are already a partial answer to the question you have asked. We have brought peace to people's minds, especially to their minds, before speaking of other aspects of the problem. We have peace, order has been restored, everyone is getting on with their normal lives.

Right, we also know that we have a large number of Zairean citizens of Rwandan origin, some of whom arrived here before I was born, who have lived in that part of the national territory since time immemorial, and their status—well, I have defined it. The national parliament will take this into account to solve this problem. I have tried to categorize those who have been there since before President Mobutu was born, who must have the status of Zaireans, and those who came between 1959 and 1960. If we think of large-scale naturalization for the first, I think we have to think of small-scale naturalization for the second. And as for the refugees, we will discuss the matter with the high commissioner for refugees. That is how I answer your question. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Which opponent do you fear most?

[Mobutu] [passage omitted] My dear brother, I think you are the victim of what I would call propaganda. There are not two governments in Zaire; we have only one, the one headed by Mr. Faustin Birindwa. As head of state, answering your question on the subject, I will say this: Tshisekedi was truly and properly discharged by the presidential decree signed on 1 December last year. When the political conclave met in Kinshasa, Birindwa was elected prime minister, and I ratified this decision in a presidential decree. On 4 April this year, Birindwa was sworn in as prime minister by me in the National Assembly.

So if you see the foreign press saying anything that comes into its head—two governments, two parliaments and,

why not, two heads of state—they say two governments, two parliaments, but they don't dare say two heads of state. [sentence as heard] In other words, since that is the case, I leave to one side everything that smacks of propaganda, to which most of our African journalist brothers fall victim.

You asked me which dangerous political opponent I fear most. My problem is not that I fear anyone. The problem facing me is the following, and my brother Habyarimana partly answered that question: allow the people to speak, the people who are the prime source of sovereignty, the people who are the judge. When they are allowed to speak, it will be up to them to say whether it is Mobutu who, after 28 years at the head of the state, should head the country, or someone else, maybe younger than he is. It is not for me to say that I fear so and so. I have already said aloud, straight out, without hiding my intentions, that I am a candidate to my own succession. Therefore, I am here, and the Zairean people know it. All the people know that President Mobutu is a candidate to his own succession, standing again, but it is up to the other candidates to say that they are candidates.

Government Renews Invitation for Talks With Angola

LD1309212393 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Mugurumany Wanga Tezenda proposed to the Angolan Government that a meeting of the special joint commission for defense and security be held by 10 September at the latest to resolve the disagreements between the two sides, and thus to reestablish an atmosphere of confidence, peace, and calm between the Zairean and Angolan people. The Zairean Government has the international community as a witness to the inexplicable silence noted until today by Luanda, the Angolan capital, on the subject of this call for dialogue.

The Zairean Government therefore reiterates its invitation to the Angolan side, while reaffirming its readiness to work to safeguard the principle of good-neighborliness, which is central to our country's foreign policy. The foreign minister wishes to stress that its diplomatic missions to the United Nations, the OAU, and Angola have been asked to inform all the bodies interested in a search for a solution to the Angolan conflict of the readiness of the Zairean authorities to cooperate.

Kenya

FORD-Kenya's 'Operation Moi Out' Group Disbands

EA1009204193 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD]-Kenya's lobby group, Operation Moi Out, is disbanded. Announcing this during a press conference at Chester House in Nairobi today, the secretary general of the organization, Mr. Henry Majiwa, said it was no longer necessary to fight the government but for all political parties to promote peace and unity for national development. The group supported the cooperation between President Daniel arap Moi and the chairman of the FORD-Kenya, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga. Majiwa said youths should not allow themselves to be misused in acts of hooliganism against (?authorities) by self-seekers.

Receiving the group, the chairman of the consultative forum for Kenya African National Union, Evans Ondieki [also chairman of Operation Moi Wins], hailed President Moi for his continued efforts to promote peace and love throughout the country. He said this should be emulated by other politicians.

FORD-Kenya Policy Toward Moi Unchanged

EA1309135693 Nairobi KNA in English 0900 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Excerpts] Kisumu, 13 Sep (KNA)—FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya national Chairman Jaramogi Oginga Odinga has said he is cooperating with President Daniel arap Moi as the head of government and on behalf of his Bondo constituents, who are taxpayers. He said this cooperation had nothing to do with a change of policy in his party, adding that he will still vie for the presidency in the next general elections. [passage omitted]

He regretted that the pace of development in Luo [land] was very slow. He attributed this to the lack of cooperation among elected leaders. He castigated those leaders who were defeated in the last general elections for undermining elected leaders by blocking every development project. Mr Odinga also noted that in the past leaders failed to address themselves to the problems affecting the people. Such attitude, he said, gave room for the authorities in the government to overlook the region. He called for total cooperation from both elected and those [who] were defeated in the last election, saying that it was important for people in leadership positions to stop undermining one another.

Polish Foreign Minister Visits for Cooperation Talks

Meets With Musyoka

EA1109185593 Nairobi KNA in English 1601 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 11 Sep (KNA)—The Kenya Government will as from today issue entry visas to Polish citizens on application or at the port of entry, the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka announced today. The action, he said, will encourage more Polish nationals to visit Kenya, and enjoy the tourist facilities.

Mr. Musyoka made the announcement at a luncheon hosted in honor of the visiting Polish Foreign Minister Professor Krzysztof Skubiszewski who arrived in Nairobi this morning. It is his first time to visit Kenya and Africa south of the Sahara.

Mr. Musyoka said apart from the hostile international economic environment, Africa continues to be faced with diverse and unique problems. He cited frequent widespread drought which has led to countries hitherto self-sufficient in food to become importers of food commodities using meager resources which otherwise could have been used for other economic priorities.

Debt burden, the minister said, continued to be a major obstacle to Africa's economic recovery. He said all those economic phenomenon were happening at a time when external resources for development have declined. He said the grim economic situation called for closer cooperation through regional and continental economic integration.

Mr. Musyoka said the Polish minister's visit will provide an opportunity for the two countries to discuss global issues in view of the changes which have taken place in the last few years.

In reply, Prof. Skubiszewski called for promotion of the North-South relationship now that the West-East ideological conflict is over. The Polish minister praised the Kenya Government for the peace initiative in Mozambique and for hosting refugees from neighboring countries. [passage omitted]

Earlier, Prof. Skubiszewski called on Mr. Musyoka in his office and told him that Kenya's stability and political maturity has placed it in an important position in Africa. He called for the establishment of regular bilateral meetings and extended an invitation for the Kenyan minister to visit Poland.

Mr. Musyoka said the Polish minister's visit was a testimony of the close relations the two countries have enjoyed. He recalled that Poland is one of the first countries to open missions in Kenya. [passage omitted]

Discusses Cooperation With Moi

*LD1309200493 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT
13 Sep 93*

[Text] Nairobi, Sep. 13—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski was received by President of Kenya Daniel arap Moi on Monday, the last day of his three-day visit to Kenya.

President Daniel arap Moi stressed during the meeting that his country is interested in Polish investments in Kenya and in economic cooperation with Poland. The two also discussed Kenya's role in settling regional conflicts in eastern Africa and cooperation of the two countries in international organizations.

From Kenya, Minister Skubiszewski will leave for the Republic of South Africa where he will start his visit on Tuesday.

Comments on Joint Ventures

*EA1309203693 Nairobi KNA in English 1705 GMT
13 Sep 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 13 Sept (KNA)—The Polish minister for foreign affairs, Professor Krzysztof Skubiszewski, said today his country is interested in joint ventures with Kenya which business community from the two countries should exploit.

Speaking at the airport before leaving for South Africa, at the end of a three-day official visit to Kenya, Professor Skubiszewski said he was satisfied with the visit during which period he held fruitful discussions with President Daniel arap Moi; the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka; and the minister for tourism and wildlife, Mr. Noah Katana Ngala. He said the wide-ranging talks covered bilateral interests and international issues, and the reactivation of economic relations between the two countries.

The Polish foreign minister was particularly delighted by the government's announcement over the weekend that visas for Polish citizens will be granted on application or at the port of entry. He said the action will enhance relations between the two countries.

He commended the Kenya Government for developing multiparty democracy and a market economy. Professor Skubiszewski said Kenya, as a stabilizing force in the region, plays an important role enhancing peace in the Horn of Africa.

The Polish minister, who also visited the national park, said he was impressed by the country's beauty and its people's hospitality. He said Kenya's minister for tourism is expected to visit Poland soon and expressed the hope that his visit will generate Polish tourists to visit Kenya.

He was seen off at the airport by the Polish Ambassador to Kenya Mr. Adam Kowalewski and the head of Europe and Commonwealth Division, Mr. Frost Josiah.

Somalia**SNA Spokesman Says 25 Killed by U.S. Troops on 13 Sep**

*EA1309201593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1750 GMT
13 Sep 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance, SNA, said that this morning at 6:30 in Mogadishu, heavily armed U.S. troops raided civilian houses near Banaadir and Madina Hospitals. They told the people to come out of their houses with their hands over their heads or they would be killed. The spokesman added that the U.S. troops killed 25 Somali civilians, injured 45 others, and at the same time injured 17 patients in the hospitals. Among the injured was [name indistinct], the former commissioner of the Somali police. In the raid, the troops destroyed some sections of Banaadir Hospital and the patients staying in the hospital [words indistinct].

Finally, the SNA spokesman condemned the attack, which was part of the continuous monstrous attacks against the innocent Somali people. He appealed to the peace-loving world to closely monitor the constant massacres against the Somali people living in their motherland.

Aidid Aide Says U.S. 'Preventing Agreement'

*PM1309113893 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian
10 Sep 93 p6*

[Interview with Professor Isse, General Aidid's "foreign minister," by Vanna Vannuccini in Mogadishu; date not given]

[Text] Mogadishu—Professor Isse is one of Aidid's closest aides; he fulfills the role of foreign minister for the general and is a member of the small group of "uncatchables" whom the Americans have been hunting since June. So it is surprising that it only took a short walk to meet him: a few hundred meters from the hotel, less than a kilometer from the UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia] command. We were in one of the myriad no-man's-land areas in Mogadishu, where a perfectly functional residence may be concealed behind a heap of ruins and a few wrecked cars. As we spoke, U.S. Cobras whirled above our heads, but hitherto all attempts to flush out the general have proven fruitless or have ended in embarrassing episodes such as the arrest of UN officials or—as happened last night—the slaughter of a herd of camels.

[Vannuccini] How does General Aidid view the current situation?

[Isse] The situation has been made difficult by U.S. troops dressing up in UN clothes and doing what they like in the country. At the end of the year it was hoped that the war was about to end and that all the sides were about to reach an agreement, but with the arrival of these gentlemen, whom we saw as the representatives of a great democratic nation coming here to help us, we found ourselves involved once more in a difficult war. It is not even clear what intentions they have, what their interests are...

[Vannuccini] Is an agreement with the other factions possible today?

[Isse] The Americans are preventing an agreement. Everything possible was done to ensure that the Somali organizations signed the Addis Ababa agreement. Then, when we returned to Somalia and attempted to put the agreement into practice, and there was a meeting of the elders of the regions, the Americans obstructed the peace process.

[Vannuccini] You must substantiate that accusation.

[Isse] We asked the Americans to help us sustain the costs of transportation, board, and lodging for the regional representatives who were to come to Mogadishu. First they said yes, then they changed their minds. So we organized the meetings on our own, because we felt they were vital for the Somalis. On 4 June we succeeded in concluding an agreement; on 5 June the ingenious Admiral Howe sent the Pakistanis to attack Radio Mogadishu, there was a clash with the local populace, and an hour later they bombed us with their C130's.

[Vannuccini] The United Nations claims that the Pakistanis attacked Aidid's arsenal, which is apparently close by, and that the ambush by the people appeared to be organized rather than spontaneous.

[Isse] They wanted to blame Aidid for killing the Pakistanis, but we want a neutral commission to investigate the episode and find out who is to blame. The United States and the United Nations refuse. That way, the United States can say that Aidid is to blame and arrest him.

[Vannuccini] Why should the United States want to prevent an agreement?

[Isse] The Americans have economic and strategic interests. But they could have safeguarded them by other means. Perhaps they feel that the simplest thing for them in this country is for no government to be formed, that way they do not have to ask anybody's permission to do anything. But it is not as simple as they think. Do you not wonder why the Americans have kept exclusively to Mogadishu since December? If their intention had been to fight famine, they would have gone elsewhere as well: Somalia is not just Mogadishu. They stayed here because they see Mogadishu as the place where their plans might

be obstructed. So first they have to neutralize Mogadishu—i.e. Aidid—then the rest will be an easy morsel to swallow. In our eyes, the only valid thing is the Addis Ababa agreement: a national state with a lot of decentralization and regional autonomy. That is the only way to avoid another dictatorship.

[Vannuccini] Why are you calling for the Italians to remain in Mogadishu?

[Isse] The Italian mission has acted in keeping with the UN mandate to help the populace, escort food supplies, and fight bandits. The Italians have always disapproved of killing civilians, and they have always behaved very well. Their presence in Mogadishu is a safeguard for us. The United Nations' task cannot be to make war but to make peace.

[Vannuccini] But to make peace, you have to remove weapons from those who have them.

[Isse] We are prepared to hand over our weapons. We have never refused to hand them over. But how can you hand over your weapons to somebody who is pointing a gun at you?

[Vannuccini] What will happen when the Nigerians take over from the Italians?

[Isse] We have nothing against the Nigerians. It was the Nigerians who attacked the local populace. All the Italians present can confirm that. The elders were awaiting a Nigerian delegation that day. They had prepared multicolored rugs under a broad acacia in order to talk and reach an agreement among Africans in accordance with our culture and our way of thinking.

[Vannuccini] The meeting was canceled a number of times, and the Italians say that the local elders never accepted the idea of Nigerians coming here.

[Isse] And so what happened? There was a firefight. The Nigerians were being used. The only ones who have avoided being used by the Americans are the Italians, the French, the Germans, and a few Arab countries.

[Vannuccini] The Americans showed support for Aidid. Why did they change their minds?

[Isse] The Americans were asking us to hand the country over to them. They wanted to choose the leaders. In our view, that is a decision for the Somalis: All the organizations must elect a provisional government to prepare for democratic elections.

[Vannuccini] What if the United Nations were to leave?

[Isse] We would reach an agreement within a week.

[Vannuccini] And if the Americans were to capture Aidid?

[Isse] Thousands of Somalis would die, but so would many Americans.

Further on Tour of Western Cape by ANC's Mandela**Comments on Lifting Sanctions***MB1309174193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Text] The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, says that the ANC will call for the lifting of the remaining sanctions against South Africa once the draft legislation on the transitional executive council is approved by Parliament.

Addressing a meeting of community leaders in Mitchell's Plain near Cape Town, Mr. Mandela also said that racism would be a criminal offense in the new South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Swedish Government has announced the lifting of a ban on trade with South Africa. However, a ban in investment will remain in force for the time being.

Criticizes De Klerk on Violence*MB1309184393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1718 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 13 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela has bitterly attacked President F W de Klerk for failing to act against violence which has claimed the lives of scores of black people. Addressing about 3,000 people at a high school in Bonteheuwel, he accused Mr de Klerk of politicising criminal violence instead of acting decisively to stop such violence.

"He regards the lives of black people as cheap. That is why he is not using his capacity to stop the violence."

Mr Mandela said Mr de Klerk's response to last week's Wadeville taxi massacre had been to call on the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party to resolve their differences. "He does not know the political loyalties of those who were killed, yet he now calls on the ANC and the IFP to discuss their differences. This is an act of utter irresponsibility by a head of state."

Mr Mandela, who is on a five-day visit to the Western Cape, told cheering supporters in Bonteheuwel that April 27 next year would be a day of liberation.

"We want to bury De Klerk and his government forever. They have committed crimes against humanity. We want to ensure that they never again rule this country."

Earlier the ANC leader went on the campaign trail during a whistle-stop tour of Mitchell's Plain.

Repeatedly touching on issues of concern in the vast coloured township, Mr Mandela vowed that the ANC would address crime, housing, education and unemployment when it came to power after next year's election.

The ANC president was enthusiastically received by large crowds at each appointment, assured the coloured community that they had nothing to fear for the future ANC government and repeated his organisation's commitment to multiparty democracy, regular elections, an independent judiciary and equality before the law.

Later, Mr Mandela, his voice husky with exhaustion, told supporters he was overwhelmed by his reception in Cape Town. "I have never seen anything such as I have experienced in the Western Cape. At times it has been difficult for me to speak because of your enthusiasm and love."

He is scheduled to attend a mayoral reception and address another meeting in the Cape Town civic centre on Monday night.

Addresses Feuding Groups in Crossroads*MB1409064493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 13 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Monday exhorted feuding squatter organisations in strife-torn Crossroads to reject violence and to solve their differences through discussion.

Mr Mandela said he had not come to blame either the Western Cape United Squatters' Association (Wecusa) and its Chairman Jeffrey Nongwe or their arch rival, South African National Civics Organisation (SANCO).

He was addressing about 20 leaders from squatter communities across Cape Town at the Small Business Development Corporation's Philippi centre. "I've come here to say please stop whatever you have been doing. It is enough!"

Crossroads became the site of brutal carnage earlier this year when more than 40 people were murdered, hundreds of shacks were burnt down and over 100 acts of arson took place. A Goldstone Commission of inquiry was set up to investigate the causes of the violence and to suggest ways of stopping the killing. It has not yet released their recommendations.

In August, Mr Nongwe, the Crossroads ANC chairman, was suspended from the ANC who also criticised his release on bail after he was arrested in connection with kidnapping.

Mr Mandela suggested on Monday that a committee of five members be selected from Wecusa and SANCO to discuss and resolve their differences. He would make himself immediately available to intervene if they could not resolve the dispute amongst themselves.

Wecusa Secretary Enoch Madywabe accepted Mr Mandela's appeal and said Wecusa would be willing to negotiate with SANCO. No comment was immediately available from SANCO.

Appeals to Whites To Remain

MB1409080393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, has made another plea for peace and reconciliation. Speaking at a rally in Cape Town, he said that while the evils of apartheid could not be forgotten, the process of rebuilding the country could only take place after reconciliation had been achieved. He appealed to whites to stay in the country and use their skills to build a new community.

Notes 'Lack of Effective Communication'

MB1409095393 Johannesburg SABA in English 0824
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Cape Town Sept 14 SABA—The biggest problem the African National Congress [ANC] faced in dealing with the fears of minorities and convincing whites to stay in the country was a lack of effective communication, ANC leader Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday.

Speaking in Cape Town, he said organisations on the right side of the political spectrum were being addressed to resolve the problem.

He listed as examples a meeting with police generals, the Dutch Reformed Church, the South African Agricultural Union, National Association of Maize Producing Organisations (NAMPO), Prof Carel Boshoff and the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union] "and others that are confidential".

There was a perception among whites that the ANC was a terrorist organisation. "What we have is a lack of communication... We feel that fears (about the ANC) will be removed if people sit down to talk. We have friendships today with (prison) warders who guarded us and we also have friends in government... All this because of contact and communication."

Mr Mandela said the media could make it easier for the ANC to mobilise those in favour of peace. "It is a question of building a new South Africa, (not) one of presenting violence as black on black and of black people as not yet fit to govern."

Asked how a new administration under an ANC government would deal with endemic violence, Mr Mandela said: "That will be a process which will not happen overnight."

There would have to be a re-organisation of the civil service and the security forces. "This will enable us to address violence in due course. We already know the causes... The real source... And once we have the resources of government it will be comparatively easy to address the violence because a majority is for peace."

Views Right-Wing Faction in Cabinet

MB1409095493 Johannesburg SABA in English 0753
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Cape Town Sept 14 SABA—Next April's elections would take place but the threat posed by a rightwing faction within the cabinet, and ultra-rightwingers outside, was a worry and had to be taken seriously, African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday.

"My worry is not (Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu) Buthelezi because President F. W. de Klerk can put a measure of control over him," Mr Mandela said at an early morning Cape Town breakfast with journalists.

The kwaZulu chief ministers' homeland government received some R[and]4.5 billion annually from central government.

"If Mr de Klerk says Buthelezi should pay his own bills, Buthelezi can't go against that. What does worry me is the right wing... Those inside the cabinet, who feel De Klerk is capitulating to the ANC... And the ultra rightwingers, those in the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front]."

In the last elections, the rightwing had gained about 500,000, splitting Afrikaner voters between the National Party and the CP [Conservative Party], and in last year's referendum some 800,000 had voted no to reform.

Expanding on the threat to elections taking place, Mr Mandela said rightwingers were to be found in the civil service, security forces, the tele-communications industry and oil installations, among others.

The ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] was far smaller when its strength was compared to that of the right wing.

"But we were able to hit where we liked," Mr Mandela said in reference to the ANC's insurgency campaign. "Therefore the right wing can create a great deal of problems. We are now however sitting idle.... In Beaufort West I met one of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] officials, and we are engaged in talks over a wide front with the rightwing, which we should regard as confidential.

"I am confident that in spite of the problems, the election on April 27 will take place," Mr Mandela said.

De Klerk Views Mandela Remarks, Meets Polish Minister

MB1409113993 Johannesburg SABA in English 1003
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Cape Town Sept 14 SABA—ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela, was succumbing to wishful thinking in claiming there was rightwing opposition in the cabinet to constitutional reforms, state President F. W. de Klerk said on Tuesday.

Asked to comment on Mr Mandela's remarks earlier on Tuesday, he said the ANC president was "dealing with imaginary splits" in the cabinet.

Briefing journalists, Mr Mandela had said next year's April elections were certain, but threats from a rightwing faction in the cabinet and ultra-rightwingers had to be taken seriously.

Responding after a press conference with the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Mr de Klerk said his management style encouraged openness and discussion in both the cabinet and NP [National Party] caucus.

His style was aimed at bringing consensus, good spirit and a shared cohesion in the party caucus and cabinet. These characteristics would be manifested in the coming election and, unlike the ANC, "we do not have Gwalas and Mokabas".

'Row' After Minister Seeks To Alter Draft Legislation

MB1409113893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 14 Sep 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—A row broke out at multiparty talks at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Tuesday over an attempt by Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte to alter draft legislation already agreed to by negotiators.

"This is a disgraceful act of bad faith," said Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] negotiator Barney Desai, to protests from government negotiator Roelf Meyer and Planning Committee Chairman Pravin Gordhan. "It makes a mockery of this council," Mr Desai said and called for Mr Schutte to be called to the 23-party Negotiating Council "to explain".

Mr Schutte has reportedly argued that the changes to three draft bills, to be dealt with at the current special session of Parliament, are only to bring them in line with other draft legislation for the interim period also agreed to by negotiators.

After a short but heated debate, negotiators on Tuesday morning agreed to leave the issue until after lunch when a monitoring task force, made up of negotiators who will monitor the two-week session of parliament, will report back on the matter.

Mr Schutte has argued that he wants to bring the Independent Electoral Commission Bill, the Independent Media Commission Bill and the Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill in line with the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) Bill.

The TEC Bill states that changes can be made to the TEC, whose job it will be to oversee the run-up to the April 27 election, after consultation between the state president and the TEC.

A senior government source said the reason for the proposed amendments having been made after negotiators had adopted the three draft bills last week was simply because it had slipped negotiators' attention.

Bophuthatswana negotiator Rowan Cronje, sources said, strongly opposed the proposed amendments during a meeting on Monday of the planning committee which facilitates the talks.

Mr Cronje on Tuesday backed the proposal to wait for the report after lunch but said "some of us feel stronger" than the PAC.

Labour Party negotiator Luwellyn Landers told the Negotiating Council the government and the National Party "gave us an undertaking that the bills would not be tampered with".

"I am one of those in the planning committee who raised a serious objection," said African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa.

However, before a full-scale debate developed, Mr Gordhan of the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses got fellow negotiators to agree to wait at least until the monitoring task force had delivered its report.

"There is nothing of concern at this stage," Mr Gordhan said.

Government Negotiator: Talks 'Critical' for Elections

MB1309160293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] The minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, says the next six weeks of democracy negotiations are critical for the election on April the 27th next year. Mr. Meyer, who is also the government's chief negotiator, was speaking to journalists just before the start of the special parliamentary session. He said that it was still possible to hold the election on the target date, but that this week's negotiations at the World Trade Center would determine whether the transitional process would stay on track.

Mr. Meyer rejected calls by right-wing groups for the election to be postponed until political violence had ended, saying that the postponement would only lead to more violence.

Chief Justice Warns Against Draft Bill of Rights

MB1209113893 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Sep 93 p 1, 2

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text] South Africa's chief justice has warned that the draft bill of rights could wreck the property market if it is not changed.

Chief Justice Mick Corbett, on behalf of all the other judges, has sent a 31-page memorandum to the World Trade Centre [WTC] committees dealing with the present draft bill of rights.

In their memorandum, the judges point to many flaws in the wording of the bill of rights, saying some clauses are "ambiguous and confusing", while others will create great uncertainty and "serious problems of interpretation and application".

Still others were so inadequately worded that they would open the door to "busybodies" bent on instigating litigation.

Judge Corbett stresses that the judges' comments are "apolitical", and deal with practical problems and legal consequences rather than the principles reflected in the draft.

However, he takes issue with the drafters for asking the courts to decide a crucial question of principle: whether the bill of rights should apply only between the state and individuals (vertically) or whether it should also apply to relationships between individuals (horizontally). The judges say it is "highly undesirable" to leave this problem for the courts to decide.

They say that if the bill of rights operates vertically only, then the eviction clause in the bill will inhibit the state from selling or letting properties.

If the clause acts horizontally as well, it would prevent individual landlords from evicting people who don't pay their rent. The effects would be "even more drastic", and could wreck the property market.

The judges say that, if the intention of the clause is to protect squatters, the drafters should spell this out clearly. They also criticise the clause on compensation for land taken away because of race policies, saying the problem should be dealt with in a different way.

The judges express concern that the "fundamentally important" issue of detainees' rights is not dealt with adequately because the draft bill does not spell out certain internationally recognised procedural rights. For example, it does not outlaw evidence obtained in violation of the detained person's rights.

Members of the committee debating the bill of rights said Judge Corbett's comments were being taken "very seriously indeed."

Substantial changes had been made to the current draft before the judges' comments were received, and many of these alterations were "already moving in the direction of the chief justice's suggestions".

When an amended draft is ready, it will be sent to the judges, and to other lawyers' bodies for further comment.

ANC'S Gwala Disputes Buthelezi's Remarks on Zulus

MB1309175693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1411 GMT 13 Sep 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Sept 13 SAPA—It would be suicide for the African National Congress [ANC] to try to wipe out the Zulu nation, ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala said on Monday. He accused Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi of being dishonest in making such claims.

The IFP leader said again at the weekend that the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK] was "out to destroy the Zulu nation... There is a campaign being waged to cleanse South Africa of the Zulu people".

Mr Gwala, who is a Zulu, said in an interview on Monday: "He (Mr Buthelezi) knows he is not telling the truth. He is saying that for propaganda."

"Siphiwe Nyanda, MK's chief of staff, is a Zulu and so is ANC Deputy Secretary-General Jacob Zuma. We are all Zulus. We cannot eliminate ourselves."

Mr Gwala said Mr Buthelezi's repeated rejection of the transitional executive council [TEC] was an attempt to maintain the bantustan system and, therefore, a perpetuation of apartheid.

During a weekend speech at the annual reed dance in Nongoma, Zululand, Mr Buthelezi accused negotiators of "wicked plans" aimed at forcing kwaZulu to submit its powers to an ANC-dominated transitional executive council. The kwaZulu government would not accept the council's authority, he said.

Mr Gwala said the IFP president was not speaking on behalf of all South Africans but rather for himself and "aristocrats" in the kwaZulu government. "His rejection of the TEC is an attempt to maintain apartheid's bantustans. He has benefited from it and his fear is that he will not be elected to government but will lose elections."

Mr Gwala said the ANC expected Mr Buthelezi to return to constitutional talks as "his place is there, not outside".

He added that millions of South Africans were looking forward to next year's elections and utterances of civil war made everyone shudder. "War talk should end," he said.

The overwhelming majority of IFP and ANC supporters had nothing to gain from further violence and should solve their disagreements through peaceful means rather than through violent confrontation, said Mr Gwala.

ANC To Seek U.S. Influence on Botswana Air Base

MB1309121193 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Sep 93 p 2

[Report by Linda Ensor]

[Text] Cape Town—The U.S.-assisted construction of a \$2bn [billion] air base in Botswana had affected the ANC's [African National Congress] strategic thinking on military threats in the southern African region, PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] ANC chairman Tokyo Sexwale said last week.

Several sources later denied U.S. involvement, saying the project had been initiated by the Botswana defence force.

Sexwale, addressing a conference called Positively Speaking...In a Time of Transition, Initiatives that Work, said the ANC would try to persuade the U.S. to use its influence to get the base used for commercial and technical training for southern African states, rather than for military purposes. He said the U.S. had repeatedly denied it was involved.

Sexwale said potential threats from land, air and sea had been investigated and, apart from the Botswana air base, had been found non-existent. It would be a waste to channel resources into building a defence force when the money could be used for reconstruction.

Jane's Defence Weekly SA correspondent Helmoed Heitman said the air base at Molepolole was begun in 1987/88, a period of great political and military instability in the southern African region. It was funded by a soft loan from France. While the cost was estimated last year to be \$350m [million] on the basis of the project being finalised shortly it would probably only be completed in 1995 at a cost of \$600m. Heitman was convinced the U.S. was not involved.

U.S. Information Service press officer Jim Callahan said the U.S. had no base in Botswana and had no intention of using the new base. Two U.S. airforce military exercises with Botswana over the last 18 months had led to the confusion, even though exercises with several countries were common U.S. practice.

In February, the Botswana parliament denied U.S. involvement. The Speaker of the House said the allegations were "without foundation" and it was regrettable that this rumour "continues to surface".

Botswana had no arrangements for stationing foreign forces in Botswana. It was a non-aligned country which did not host foreign military bases or personnel.

Africa Institute Research Director Simon Baynham suggested the air base was the brainchild of Botswana airforce chief, Lt-Gen Ian Khama, son of former prime minister Seretse Khama, who spearheaded the project to win prestige and support for his presidential ambitions.

PAC Official Rejects TEC at APLA Anniversary Rally

MB1109165593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Deputy President Johnson Mlambo says his organization is rejecting the

proposed TEC [transitional executive council]. He has been speaking at a rally in Gugulethu to mark the 32d anniversary of the PAC's armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]. Gary Collins has the story from Cape Town:

[Collins] A crowd of about 3,000 people attended a rally in Gugulethu near Cape Town this afternoon to commemorate the 32d birthday of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, APLA. Today's rally was addressed by PAC Deputy President Johnson Mlambo and Western Cape Chairman Theo Mabusela. Addressing the rally, Johnson Mlambo said the PAC is demanding a constituent assembly to decide the future of the country. He said the organization is rejecting the proposed transitional executive council, which is to be placed before Parliament on Monday. Johnson Mlambo also paid a glowing tribute to APLA at this afternoon's rally. The PAC deputy chairman [as heard] says APLA has an important role to play in the struggle for peace and democracy.

PAC's De Lille Interviewed on Transitional Council

MB1009171493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Interview with Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, negotiator Patricia de Lille by announcer Lester Venter on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Venter] We continue on the theme of the transitional executive council [TEC], and with me now with the PAC's point of view is Miss Patricia de Lille. Good evening, and thanks for joining us now.

[De Lille] Good evening.

[Venter] Now, the position of the PAC is somewhat different to that of the Conservative Party, who we have been talking to. But nevertheless your party has reserved its rights, as it expresses it, on the transitional executive council. Would you explain?

[De Lille] Yes, Lester, we have reserved our position because the mandate to the PAC negotiating team from our national executive and also from our members at large was to go and negotiate for a transitional authority with executive powers over certain areas like finance, the budget, the security forces, the media and the electoral process, and we have achieved some of that, and we now have to go back to our principals and to our NEC [National Executive Committee] to report back that some of the issues we have not achieved. The problems that we do have is, one, the South African Defense Force. We will not have joint control of the defense force in the period leading up to elections. If you have just seen what happened yesterday with the killing of 23 people on the East Rand—it was done with military precision, and the PAC insists that we must have some joint control over the defense force.

[Venter] Let us just look that. You are saying it was done with military precision, and you are making a very clear inference, therefore, that it was done by the military?

[De Lille] What I am saying is that we have to seriously look at how we are going to control the South African Defense Force and all other armies leading up to elections. But if you want to level the playing field—and we only want to control MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] and other forces—and you've got no control over the South African Defense Force, that's not leveling the playing fields. The South African Defense Act will still remain there and they, all other forces, would just be an auxiliary to the South African Defense Force.

[Venter] But the legislation on the transitional executive council places all forces on the same level.

[De Lille] No, not exactly. That is not correct. Under the national peacekeeping force there will be a joint command structure—but not as far as the South African Defense Force is concerned—and other military forces leading up to elections.

[Venter] Do other parties agree with you on this interpretation? Does the ANC agree with you on the interpretation but, nevertheless, not have the same objections as you have?

[De Lille] Well, I can't speak for the ANC, but they didn't voice any objections to this, so we took it that they accept it as it is.

[Venter] So your understanding is that MK will be dealt with separately and in a different way to the South African Defense Force? Is that your understanding of the legislation?

[De Lille] Yes, not only MK, but also APLA.

[Venter] On the issue of APLA, would you—if presumably you know—if you go ahead with participation in the TEC, would APLA become part of the definition of forces as is in the legislation?

[De Lille] According to the definition now, there are three definitions. There is the definition for the armed forces, defense forces, and then a joint definition for the two of them as a military force. So APLA is, I think, defined as a armed force.

[Venter] All right, so you accepted the way the PAC has participated in the negotiations. Will you, if you participate in the TEC, bring APLA into that definition of forces that will be controlled?

[De Lille] Well, definitely we will consider that, but that isn't our only objection, Lester. The other objection that we do have is that we think that we have reached a stage in our country where we must move the negotiating process in a more serious mode. We will be going into a TEC with all 23 parties as they are now at the World Trade Center.

[Venter] But what could be more serious than bringing armed forces under control, and we know what the various forces, even what your own armed forces, have claimed responsibility for. Surely that is the most utter serious matter.

[De Lille] If you can allow me, I was saying that it's not the only reason why the PAC has reserved this position. The other reason is that we are getting into this new transitional executive council. We will be going with all 23 parties. You know, Lester, that some of the parties there hardly represent any constituency in this country. The PAC made it clear that if we want to level the playing fields effectively, we must level it amongst all parties, not just against the regime, and we said that only those parties who are going to contest the elections in their own name must be part of the TEC so we can effectively and efficiently level the playing fields.

[Venter] We'll get to that point. I just want to finish points on APLA. Will the PAC, if it participates, be able to deliver, as the expression goes, APLA, and I ask the question because up until now the PAC has claimed when acts of—terrorist attacks by APLA have occurred, and I use the word terrorist in the classical definition of what constitutes terrorism, that the PAC is not responsible for APLA—that they are two entirely separate divisions of perhaps the same organization and very often the organization says you don't even know whether APLA has committed these acts or not. So will you be able to now, recover your control of APLA and deliver your armed wing?

[De Lille] We have already committed ourselves, and we have agreed to the principle of mutual cessation of hostilities. The hostilities we have are against the regime. We've got no hostilities with any other party in this country and, therefore, we have agreed in principle to the mutual cessation of hostilities. We are now in a process in bilateral meetings with the regime to look at the implementation of the mutual cessation of hostilities. That is outside what is going to happen in the sub-council on defense.

[Venter] Yes, but sorry, I don't understand that as an answer to the question. Can the PAC deliver APLA?

[De Lille] The PAC can deliver APLA.

[Venter] Is that a change in the relationship between the PAC and APLA, because up until now you have said you can't.

[De Lille] No, this is no change at all. APLA is part and parcel of the PAC and if the PAC takes a position, if the PAC takes a decision APLA will be bound by that, but we have said—and we've put certain conditions before we commit ourselves and commit APLA to anything.

[Venter] And as the PAC and the leader of the PAC negotiating delegation—may I put the question in this way—when you agree to participate in the TEC can you give an undertaking as a PAC leader that the APLA armed assaults will cease?

[De Lille] No, we can't do that. We can't do that.

[Venter] Isn't that a contradiction now?

[De Lille] We have said before that the ... [pauses] I mean, the hostilities are between ourselves and the regime, and we agreed on the principle of mutual cessation of hostilities, and we are now working out the process of implementation, and that will determine when, what date, and where we are going to start implementing it.

[Venter] Sorry, I heard you saying both, yes you can deliver APLA and no you can't.

[De Lille] No, I didn't say that at all. I am saying that we've got conditions and we also commit ourselves in principle to mutual cessation of hostilities and, therefore, what will follow naturally is now that we must discuss the implementation of that mutual cessation.

[Venter] Yes, but when you arrive at that point will APLA cease armed attacks in South Africa?

[De Lille] APLA will cease armed attacks when we go for elections, when we've got the elected constituent assembly.

[Venter] When you go for elections? Not when you become part of the transitional executive council?

[De Lille] You must understand the difference here. We are saying ...

[Venter, interrupting] I do, but the transitional executive council legislation says that all forces come under control, and you said it, APLA will be one of those forces.

[De Lille] We said so, but why must APLA and MK, the other armed forces and defense forces become part of that, but not the South African Defense Force? This is the problem that we have with that clause. We are saying that the South African Defense Force must all be put, everybody must be put under joint control.

[Venter] Yes, indeed. Well, a somewhat unclear note and I hope we'll have an opportunity to pursue this matter and clarify it.

Azapo Leader Describes April Election as 'Fraudulent'

MB1109165393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 11 Sep 93

[By Andrew Lefoka]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 11 SAPA—Pandelani Nefolovhodwe on Saturday painted a gloomy picture of South Africa's new political dispensation, saying it would deny the black majority democratic rights and offer those rights only to a few blacks. The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] deputy president was addressing some 350 supporters gathered in a church

service in central Johannesburg to protest the death of Steve Biko, founding member of the Black Consciousness Movement.

Biko died in police custody on September 12, 1977.

Mr Nefolovhodwe told an emotion-charged service that representatives of the black liberation movements have agreed to hold an election on April 27 next year for power-sharing, "but has nothing to share with the white South African illegitimate government".

After the election, which he described as fraudulent, the state would continue to control the monopoly of the economy and the Army. Mr Nefolovhodwe said state President F W de Klerk had already stated that the Army would not be tampered with.

When the envisaged joint army failed in its duties, Mr de Klerk would use his army to enforce the status quo, he said, adding that blacks would remain in poverty after the election. The election would emasculate the constituent assembly and freeze democracy, he said.

The transitional executive council [TEC], agreed to last week at the World Trade Centre democracy negotiations in Kempton Park, also came under fire from the Azapo deputy president. He said "the regime" had introduced its reform programme to conceal its real determination to retain real power and create new relations with black liberation movements. The TEC had been created to attain this goal.

He called for the intensification of the black consciousness liberation army to transfer power to the black majority. "We are the only organisation through which the liberation will come."

Azanian Youth Organisation National Organiser Mokiri Tshetlo urged the youths at the service to organise themselves "to hit hard on the police".

Earlier on, the Azapo members marched through the city centre in a colourful ceremony—with yellow banners flying—to Johannesburg's John Vorster Square Police Station to protest Biko's death. The protest was also a demand to reopen the inquest into Biko's death.

Several armed policemen with tracker dogs laid siege to the entrance of the police station when the marchers arrived. There were no incidents.

Azapo has called for support to vote for land and redistribution of wealth, constituent assembly, transfer of power and a unitary state.

It has called for boycott of the balkanisation of Azania, white minority privileges, Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]/Kempton Park decisions and powersharing.

Azapo Official Says Group To Boycott April Election

MB1209201193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization [Azapo] says it will mobilize people to boycott the forthcoming April election. The organization says the election will lead to the balkanization of the country as well as the continuation of power sharing. Azapo Deputy President Pandelani Nefolovhodwe says his organization regards the election as fraudulent. At one of several rallies held to commemorate the 16th anniversary of the death of Steve Biko, at Thohoyandou in Venda, he accused the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] of having been co-opted by the government in its attempt to hold on to power. He said the transitional process will lead to the freezing of democracy over the next five years.

Taxis Blockade Gas Stations Protesting Fuel Price Increase

MB1409064393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2208 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] East London Sept 13 SAPA—Thousands of minibus taxis blockaded petrol stations and depots in the Border region on Monday to protest against the fuel price increase.

A taxi man was shot dead in a confrontation at Mdantsane at East London and shots were fired at a Stutterheim garage. Thousands of commuters were left without transport and employers were hit by absenteeism. Motorists were unable to get petrol in King William's Town and Stutterheim as taximen stopped filling stations and fuel depots from supplying fuel to vehicles. The Engen fuel depot on the west bank in East London was sealed off by more than 1,000 taxis which poured into the area from 6am.

Protests over the 7cents/liter petrol increase, which comes into effect on Wednesday, were also reported from Queenstown, Aliwal North, Alice and Fort Beaufort.

Taxi industry sources expressed fears that the protest against the fuel price might spread to other centres. The main entrance of the Engen depot was blocked off and taxis lined Military Road for about a kilometre on either side of the main gates. A small contingent of police and troops were deployed in and around the depot, but maintained a low profile throughout the day.

A memorandum outlining grievances was to have been handed to Engen by representatives of the three taxi associations. However, the handing over was delayed and later called off when taxi representatives refused to meet with a depot manager, asking instead to see a more senior Engen official.

Late Monday night it was learnt that moves were underway to ensure that a senior motor industries federation official was present in East London on Tuesday to accept the memorandum.

Taxi association officials left earlier to meet representatives of the African National Congress tripartite alliance. The taxi blockade in King William's Town and Stutterheim was called off shortly after a news conference at which it was announced community based organisations would be asked to back a selective boycott of fuel outlets.

There was also a call for a full blockade of fuel depots in East London until a satisfactory statement was received from the government.

In East London on Monday night, their numbers thinned, taxi operators continued to besiege the Engen depot. No violence was reported here but in Mdantsane on Monday morning, people were forced out of private cars, trains and taxis. A taxi man, Tanduxolo Manka, was fatally shot while trying to grab the keys from a vehicle belonging to a traffic officer. The officer apparently had passengers in the car who got off the vehicle when ordered to do so by taximen manning a roadblock next to the NU13 traffic lights. When confronted by the taximen, the traffic officer escaped to the Mdantsane Prison nearby.

A Ciskei policeman chased reporters and a photographer from the scene, threatening to take legal action against them.

In Stutterheim, shots were fired at two minibuses parked on the apron of a service station after taxi operators parked empty minibuses on the forecourts of the town's three service stations. When an armed garage owner used a tow-truck to remove the taxis from his premises, shots were fired and two vehicles were damaged. The Border police liaison officer, Lt-Col Christo Louw, said no charges had been laid. About 30 minibuses then sealed off the main street to all traffic. The blockade was lifted late Monday afternoon after a meeting between the police, taximen, tripartite alliance and peace monitors.

In the memorandum which was to have been handed to Engen, the tripartite alliance said the fuel price hike was an incentive for further violence. "The government cannot continue to take unilateral decisions on anything affecting the economy of this country particularly when this impacts on the lives of our people."

A media spokesman for the Mineral and Energy Affairs Ministry, Carel du Toit, said the price increase was a "given factor" which would become official on Wednesday. "We cannot comment on the action of black taxi owners."

Border Chamber of Business Director Errol Spring said business was badly affected with people arriving late for work, because of the lack of transport. Mercedes-Benz South Africa was particularly hard hit by worker absenteeism and was forced to close its plant for the day.

South African Press Review for 14 Sep
MB1409140893

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Israel Takes Gamble in Peace Accord With PLO—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 13 September comments on the peace accord between Israel and the PLO, "under which the two sides recognise each other and Israel hands over Jericho, in the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip to Palestinian self-rule." **THE CITIZEN** believes that "anyone who thinks the Palestinians will be satisfied with limited autonomy is sadly mistaken, especially as major issues have still to be resolved." "The extent of the troop withdrawal, and the spheres of control between Israel and the Palestinians, are vague." "Clearly Israel is taking a dangerous gamble, since the strength of the Jewish State has been its uncompromising resistance to Palestinian demands and the ability to withstand attacks from Arab neighbours."

BUSINESS DAY

State Telephone Monopoly Outdated—"The telephone industry is not the only one where competing companies will seek to use their loyalty to sanctions, or to sanctions-busting, to secure a business advantage from government or the ANC [African National Congress]," points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 14 September. "Neither consideration should apply; this government and its imminent successor ought to be concerned only with seeing that South Africa gets the best possible service and technology at the best possible price." The ANC "cannot delay everything until the new South Africa dawns." **BUSINESS DAY** also believes "competition is the key to better technology and cheaper services. The idea of maintaining a state telephone monopoly is as outdated as the party line to which ANC spokesmen are unhappily reverting."

SOWETAN

Worker Representation in Parliament Welcome—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 14 September applauds the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) decision to place 20 of its leaders on the ANC's election ticket as candidates for Parliament. "COSATU has outlined a reconstruction programme which is critical to the future of this country and its masses of working class people. The implementation of the programme, however, can only be assured if representatives of that working class have direct access to the corridors of power."

CAPE TIMES

Mandela Assurances on Private Property Welcome—Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 10 September in a page 4 editorial believes ANC President Nelson Mandela "has done well to concentrate on confidence-building in his public appearances, helping to lighten the prevailing gloom. His assurances on the sanctity of

private property in terms of ANC policy were welcome." "Yet the fears of the propertied classes are understandable, given the ANC's symbiotic association with the Communist Party and the historic deprivation of much of its constituency." There has also been much "wild rhetoric" coming from some of Mandela's younger lieutenants. It had, therefore, become necessary for the ANC's position to be "authoritatively re-stated."

*** Yengeni Explains ANC Election Plans**

93AF0671A Cape Town **WEEKEND ARGUS** in English 5/6 Jun 93 p 21

[Report on an interview with Tony Yengeni, ANC Western Cape regional secretary, by Frans Esterhuyse: "ANC on the Poll Road"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] is preparing for a "mass-driven" election campaign with marches, motorcades, rallies and country-wide mobilisation of supporters.

A brief glimpse of coming events was given this week by ANC Western Cape regional secretary Mr. Tony Yengeni when he lifted the veil on ANC election plans during a wide-ranging interview with *Weekend Argus*.

At the same time, he warned of a "social explosion" or uprising if, for any reason, the promised April elections next year were delayed.

And, he had no reassuring answer to the key question: Will the elections be violent or peaceful, fair or unfair? But, he did offer guidelines for creating a more peaceful political climate.

Sitting behind his desk in a neat, well-organised office at the Western Cape ANC headquarters in Woodstock he looked anything but the militant activist he has been depicted. His smiling appearance, with neat white shirt and dark tie, was more like that of a businessman.

On the issue of undisciplined youth, he made it clear the ANC disclaimed sole responsibility for controlling the behaviour of unruly people.

An issue repeatedly emphasised by Mr. Yengeni was the question of speeding up negotiations. The negotiators had to get on with the job or face chaos if they delayed too long.

He was sure that if an election was not held by early next year, South Africa would see a "massive social explosion" or uprising.

Would an April election be too late to avoid this?—"That should still be all right," he said.

The country could not afford an upheaval that would disrupt the economy.

"Without a strong economy, there is no possibility of delivering anything to anybody. We are not struggling to inherit ruins. We want to inherit an economy on which we can build.

"Everybody must stand up now and add their voices to those saying: 'Please let the pace of negotiations be speeded up'."

Asked if he believed elections held under conditions of violence and intimidation could be free and fair, Mr. Yengeni said: "We don't think in a situation of massive violence there can be free and fair elections. That's why we are insisting on levelling the playing fields."

Requirements to "level the playing fields" to create a peaceful atmosphere included:

- Joint control of the security forces;
- An SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board that was "broad enough" to cater for the interests of all South Africans; and
- Transitional executive structures to take over responsibility for certain areas of government prior to elections.

Mr. Yengeni did not think these steps alone would end the violence, but would help contain it.

Another factor in creating more peaceful conditions for elections was the extent to which opportunity was provided to all political organisations to mobilise support in all areas for peaceful political campaigning.

The ANC still did not have freedom of movement or freedom to campaign in Bophuthatswana, certain areas of KwaZulu, the Bisho area of Ciskei and in some parts of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region.

Confirming that the ANC would contest the election as a liberation movement and not as a political party, Mr. Yengeni said the ANC campaign would not be run on conventional lines.

"Our election campaign will be mass-driven because that is where our strength lies.

"We are not going to wage highly technical or conventional election campaigns as they have in the United States. Ours will consist of much more traditional forms of action. We will have rallies, mass marches, motorcades, and public meetings in stadiums, in the open air, in halls, all over the place and in all areas of the country."

Mr. Yengeni said the ANC would campaign not only in the cities and suburbs, but also in rural and farming areas.

The ANC's election strategy would include direct contact with all voters—including Afrikaner rightwingers—at house meetings.

"We want people to ask us questions, to meet us and to tell us of their fears and suspicions."

This week, he said, he addressed about 30 Afrikaans-speaking people at a house meeting in Cape Town.

"They grilled me and many critical questions were asked. This interaction was an eye-opener to me."

He said he believed the election campaign could become violent or unruly "if the role of the security forces is not dealt with properly".

"Violence from black people is a response to an event, like an assassination: If you can have joint control of security forces, there is less possibility of unruliness."

Would controversial ANC "freedom songs" or slogans, like "Kill a boer, kill a farmer" be sung during the election campaign? Those songs were part of the history of the ANC's armed struggle, he said.

Whenever there was a "situation of anger", such as state violence, rightwing violence or the assassination of ANC leaders or members, those slogans "come back again because they are a way of expressing the people's anger. They don't necessarily call for war or murder".

He did not think the "Kill a boer" slogan would be used in an election, but also did not think the ANC would ask for it specifically not to be used.

"The election campaign will determine our approach. If things go well, I'm sure the slogans will fall by the wayside. On the other hand, if there are massacres and violence, the slogans will come back."

On the issue of rightwing fears and threats of violence, Mr. Yengeni said there were suspicions that Afrikaner communities would be "under massive attack" from an ANC government. Rightwing groups were threatening to take up arms if the ANC came to power.

"There is no need for that," said Mr. Yengeni.

"Everybody has a place in the future South Africa. But, racialism should have no place and should be declared a crime."

Other comments by Mr. Yengeni included:

- **Stone-throwing on the N2 and elsewhere:** "I have issued statements condemning that type of thing. Two weeks ago, we took a resolution at a meeting of organisations of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) that in all Press statements and speeches the dangers of that type of thing be explained. However, the ANC should not be made to take sole responsibility. All other political parties and groups should be asked to do something about it."

Twice this week, Mr. Yengeni travelled in a car with Mr. Nelson Mandela on the N2—on Monday when Mr. Mandela was fetched from D.F. Malan Airport for a visit to Cape Town, and again on Wednesday for his return to the airport.

"There was no stone-throwing then, but if there had been, what would the stone-throwers have said if Mr. Mandela had been hurt?"

In a call this week for an immediate end to stone-throwing on the N2, Mr. Yengeni said: "Senseless hooliganism at this crucial time can do nothing to advance the cause of democracy, freedom and peace in South Africa."

- **Political tensions:** "The level of tension is building up. This is due to frustration, the high rate of unemployment, ever-increasing violence, the slow pace of the negotiating process and the fact that it is not seen to be delivering anything."

- **The role of politicians:** "Although political parties and organisations have an important role to play in finding solutions to problems, I think it's a very serious mistake to leave everything in their hands."

"Other leaders, like those in churches, educationists, academics, women's organisations and business leaders must begin to have a say."

- **Undisciplined youth:** "A solution might be found if everybody were to look again at Chris Hani's idea of a peace corps. It will give youth hope by doing something constructive."

"Hani's idea was that self-defence units be transformed into a peace corps. Sadly, he did not live long enough to give a detailed definition of his plan. It is for us, the living, to continue that idea and to give it flesh."

- **Where he stands in politics:** "I stand for radical transformation of the political and economic system. I also believe the masses are the makers of their own future and that they should have the necessary freedom and power to influence developments in their own society."

- **The Afrikaans language:** "Afrikaans is spoken by many people and is a very important language among other important languages in our country. It must not only be preserved, but also must be enriched. In the past, Afrikaans was misused by the apartheid regime and got the image of the oppressors' language."

- **Chances of a peaceful future:** After a long sigh, Mr. Yengeni replied: "I'm confident that if we get our act together and move a bit faster in finding solutions, the future will be bright for us. The fact that the country at this time is on the verge of a breakthrough to democratic elections shows a spirit of positiveness."

*** Sentrachem Director: Chemical Industry Update**
93AF0648A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK* in
English 28 May 93 pp 16-18

[Article: "Chemical Industry Update"; first paragraph is *ENGINEERING WEEK* introduction]

[Text] Sentrachem's executive director Roy Pithey believes that the South African petrochemical industry still requires a larger domestic source of raw materials. He presses for the need to develop a large-scale naphtha cracker facility to provide many of the essential organic

chemistry building-blocks necessary for S.A. to pursue further beneficiation programmes.

The development of a large-scale naphtha cracker facility will not only increase industry's overall self-reliance and ability to pursue further beneficiation programmes but will strengthen S.A.'s chances of becoming an even greater global player.

This is the view of Roy Pithey, senior executive director of Sentrachem and one of the industry's respected and innovative leaders. Pithey is Sentrachem's executive in charge of orchestrating group technology policy and programmes.

He tells *ENGINEERING WEEK* that, historically, Sentrachem and other chemical enterprises depended on the naphtha cracker at the original Sasol One synfuels plant at Sasolburg. When Sasol Two was commissioned at the turn of the 1980s, large portions of the naphtha cracker were decommissioned by Sasol for economic and strategic reasons in the national interest.

Pithey is concerned about the petrochemical industry's imbalance because of its reliance on the synfuel industry with its limited range of import parity, or alternative local value petrochemical products. Sentrachem and other players, especially AECI [expansion not given], are faced with major cost disadvantages of having to compete against oil-based hydrocarbons in an increasingly competitive world market.

In essence, a naphtha cracker decomposes naphtha, a petroleum product, or gas into hydrocarbon fractions of a lower molecular weight. In the case of the original Sasol facility, six of the major building-blocks of the organic chemistry industry were produced: ethylene and, to a lesser extent, propylene, butadiene, benzene, toluene and xylene, which are also derived from coke ovens at Iscor. The latter three hydrocarbons are known generically as BTX.

Mossgas Refinery

With the Mossgas onshore natural gas refinery now in commercial production at Mossel Bay, it is likely that a new gas cracker will provide the essential ethylene and propylene gases, both of which are precursors for a range of polymers.

Mossgas could also supply methane, the main constituent of natural gas, for the production of methanol and ammonia, two other essential building-blocks.

Ammonia, for example, is used to produce fertilisers and explosives. Butadiene, the major precursor to synthetic rubber, could also be produced in a suitably designed gas cracker.

Since a gas cracker would not produce BTX, such product would possibly be obtained from the refinery streams at Durban, home of two of the country's four petroleum refineries. In Sentrachem's operations, benzene is a precursor to styrene and polystyrene as well as

synthetic rubber; toluene is used for making several other organic chemicals; and xylene is used for plasticisers.

Co-Operative Venture

A co-operative venture between Sentrachem and other petrochemical enterprises would provide the vital impetus for increased independence, growth, diversification and cost rationalisation. Such a venture would also facilitate Sentrachem's quest to become a world player of international standard, a subject not taken lightly at Sentrachem, especially under the leadership of its comparatively new MD, Dr John Job.

According to Pithey, Sentrachem's first naphtha cracker feasibility study was undertaken in 1988 at a cost of about R5-million. The group then explored imported naphtha which was viable, but not sufficiently competitive for a notably cyclical industry.

The emphasis then shifted to liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and condensate. Sentrachem's focus is on Moss gas again.

The offshore gas fields are expected to have the potential to yield sufficient gas to supply a cracker without compromising the fuel production obligations of the onshore operation. The offshore Moss gas fields yield methane, ethane and propane condensate.

To realise such a vision, the total plant design, engineering, construction, commissioning and finance costs would be about R6-billion—a massive capex commitment when one considers the recent capex levels of the petrochemical industry. In recent years, Sentrachem has invested more than R1-billion in a variety of capex projects to expand or renovate established plants, or to build new facilities.

Sasol, the country's biggest capex investor at present, is currently committed to projects that will be worth at least R3.6-billion over an estimated five-year period. Engen's Genref facility at Durban was recently upgraded and expanded at a cost of about R670-million.

Viable Proposition

To make the proposed project as viable as possible in engineering terms, Pithey believes it would need to come on stream in 1996/97, thus placing considerable emphasis on the need for a cost-effective, state-of-the-art fast-track design and construction methodology.

To achieve desired economies of scale, the output would have to be considerably greater than the local market demand with as much as 60 percent of the output being exported in the earlier production years.

Obviously, this is risky considering the cyclicity of petrochemical commodity prices world-wide, as well as the possibility of new petrochemical plants and crackers coming on stream elsewhere in the world during the 1990s. Pithey says that from a global economic viewpoint, the timing for such a project is right despite the current economic and other difficulties. Of concern,

however, is the extent of reserves in the Bredasdorp basin from which Moss gas derives its current gas and condensate. The gas fields have to produce for a longer period before a more accurate assessment can be made. Sentrachem and its partners would also have to consider the capacity of the gas line as well as the onshore infrastructure.

Industry Faces New Challenges

Several major national issues need to be addressed before the domestic petrochemical industry can exploit its full potential, says Jan Fourie, GM of Sasol.

These include the need to have:

- political stability on the basis of successful constitutional negotiations and without further economic disruptions such as stay-aways;
- more effective methods to counter the broad and usually irresponsible dumping of chemicals on the domestic market;
- more attractive tax incentives for large capital projects to ensure investments can be recouped in a shorter time, and to help stimulate more projects in general;
- an improved school education system to ensure pupils acquire a better appreciation of, and skills in technology;
- more growth in the development of the smaller downstream conversion industries, thus creating more jobs, while also reducing chemical imports further;
- contractors, manufacturers and other equipment suppliers committed to further enhancing the quality of their products and services, especially in meeting scheduled delivery dates;
- more attractive transport costs to help increase the industry's overall competitiveness because most of major plants are in the greater Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle region.

Overall Optimism

Fourie says there is an overall optimism in the industry that such requirements can and are being addressed and that improvements can be expected, facilitating the overall growth, stability and international competitiveness of the domestic petrochemical industry.

To complement this process, Sasol has been successfully implementing its own multi-faceted programmes to stimulate its competitiveness locally and internationally. The significant growth in the company's export volumes over the past decade bear testimony to the success of these programmes.

Highlights of these programmes include measurable advances in the group's:

- overall productivity and output volumes;
- quality of processes, products and services;
- internal cost containment drive;
- safety and other risk-management programmes;
- integrated environmental management programmes;

- research and development programmes for new products, catalysts and manufacturing processes;
- coal exploration and coal-mining techniques and outputs;
- import-replacement programmes; and
- staff education and training.

New Chemical Ventures

Turning to Sasol's longer-term opportunities to establish new chemical ventures, Fourie says: "We still have enormous potential to further exploit the organic building-blocks of the Sasol Synthol process. While a lot of these building-blocks are used for fuels, many are out of the fuel pool and have been cleaned and separated successfully for downstream beneficiation.

"Many of the beneficiation programmes are relatively new and based mostly on in-house research and development. While a high-tech industry requires relatively costly R&D, our successes assure us that focused R&D projects will continue to play a strong role in developing Sasol. We have a strong R&D structure and can keep new ventures rolling."

Fourie continues: "As we venture downstream further, we move away from commodity markets towards value-added performance chemicals and are therefore moving closer to the end-consumer. These more sophisticated performance markets are very well integrated, which means we have to look for downstream partners—people who have the high-tech expertise to support the business.

"Our speciality Fischer-Tropsch waxes present one such opportunity. They are being used increasingly in many specialised industrial applications, including printing inks and dyestuffs. We can no longer restrict ourselves by selling products through commodity traders and must be more involved in helping to develop practical, consumer-end solutions by partnership."

Phenol is one of the typical commodity chemicals produced by Sasol. It is regarded as "transport-unfriendly" because it has to be conveyed in special tankers and covered with nitrogen. However, when beneficiated further into a product such as bisphenol-A, it becomes a far more transport-friendly product with a far higher value. Bisphenol-A is a speciality chemical with potential as it is a major feedstock for polycarbonate or synthetic glass," says Fourie. [quotation marks as published]

Polycarbonate (used for architectural products and the outer protective layers of compact-disc recordings) is not yet made in S.A. and has beneficiation opportunities on the basis of high-tech development and manufacturing partnerships.

In another potential beneficiation opportunity, two of Sasol's under-exploited feedstocks include acetone and hydrogen cyanide. These materials are feedstocks for MMA (methylmethacrylate). While Sasol could, for example, provide the feedstock for the local production of poly(methylmethacrylate) (Perspex) at an existing AECI [expansion not given] facility. This would eliminate imports, and since such a plant would have to be of world-scale to ensure its long-term price-competitiveness, it would also lead to substantial exports.

The challenge for Sasol grows stronger as it moves downstream farther because the necessary market studies become increasingly sophisticated and thus protracted.

Fourie says: "Working with other companies is important to Sasol if we are able to strengthen our competitive advantages and establish synergy. The recently announced alkylamine joint venture with Sentrachem to produce an important feedstock for our water-gel explosives and Sentrachem's herbicide and insecticide factories is one such venture where we believe partnerships pay."

On the need to play a stimulatory role in helping to create more downstream industrial production in S.A., he says Sasol tries to provide incentives for downstream converters to help them establish themselves in the export market.

"There are many downstream industries lacking an export mentality and Sasol has product-development and export expertise to offer," he adds.

[Box, p 16]

Not the Right Time Say Sasol/AECI

While Sentrachem believes that it is time to consider the provision of a large-scale naphtha cracker facility, S.A.'s two other major chemical companies believe the time is not right for this kind of commitment.

An AECI spokesman told ENGINEERING WEEK that his company has stated on a number of occasions that it had no plans to become involved in a cracker project at this stage.

Similarly, Sasol GM Jan Fourie says Sasol would be willing to join interested parties in the R2 to R3-billion project "when the time is right". The viability of the local and international markets would have to be established.

"We are currently playing a low-key role," says Fourie, "because our studies show that the market would be ready nearer the end of the century. The type of funds required for such a project would be better invested in other Sasol downstream projects."

Angola

UNITA Announces Willingness To Cease Fire on 20 Sep

Ben-Ben Explains Offer

MB1409062293 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] [Announcer] The guns of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are to fall silent on 20 September. This was disclosed yesterday by General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, FALA chief of General Staff:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Ben] I would like to announce that we have advanced a plan that we regard as very clear and practical. The aim of that plan is really to implement a unilaterally declared cease-fire as of 20 September, and I would like to say right now that that is irrespective of the international situation and of the international diplomatic calendar, all because that plan corresponds to the deepest wishes of all Angolan people. The implementation of that plan should permit the ferrying of humanitarian aid from foreign sources and the resumption of peace talks, which must discuss political and military issues such as the formation of a national army; of a national, provincial, and local police force; administrative decentralization; the creation of conditions permitting freedom of expression and assembly; and the creation of conditions permitting a democratic media. We believe this is a first step which opens the door to peace.

[Unidentified correspondent] The date you have mentioned, 20 September, would be five days after the scheduled UN Security Council meeting and it is thought that meeting may well impose sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Ben-Ben] Well, we think that [words indistinct] which may arise from the aforesaid meeting would not mean anything in the immediate future as regards peace. Peace must be discussed in a much more concrete manner. We want to approach the issue of peace in a realistic manner. We are making an effort to convey our good faith to African and European countries and, in particular, the United States. [end recording]

[Announcer] This shows UNITA's commitment to the search for peace in Angola. We hope Luanda's response will be positive.

Representative Gives More Details

LD1309182793 *Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1700 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Excerpt] We have just heard that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is willing to implement a unilateral cease-fire in Angola as of 20 September. This was revealed in Cote d'Ivoire by General Ben Ben. The announcement would have been made

in Lisbon if the Portuguese Government had received the UNITA delegation. The cease-fire proposal is part of the peace proposal that General Ben Ben was to have handed over to the Portuguese Government. The UNITA peace plan will come into force regardless of the diplomatic timetable—this is a direct reference by UNITA to the UN Security Council meeting on Wednesday. The UNITA proposal comprises five points, as explained by Carlos Fontoura, member of the UNITA representation in Lisbon:

[Begin recording] [Fontoura] First, an in situ cease-fire unilaterally declared by UNITA—a cease-fire in situ—on 20 September, to allow for humanitarian aid distribution, evacuation of foreigners, and the start of negotiations. Second, immediate discussions on the following political and military issues: formation of the national army; formation of the national, provincial, and local police; administrative decentralization; creation of conditions guaranteeing freedom of expression and association; creation of conditions for democratic media.

[Correspondent Carlos Pacheco] Why was this proposal not announced in Lisbon last week when General Ben Ben visited Portugal, but is now being announced in Cote d'Ivoire?

[Fontoura] Because the government did not want it. This was precisely what the UNITA embassy [as heard] was bringing to the Portuguese Government. It gave the Portuguese Government the opportunity of being the engine, shall we say, of this idea, of this willingness, of this openness that the party has regarding peace in Angola. This also shows that, contrary to what [Portuguese Foreign Minister] Dr. Durao Barroso said, the UNITA embassy was not here just for propaganda reasons; it did bring something concrete and palpable. [end recording]

That was Carlos Fontoura speaking on the telephone with Carlos Pacheco. [passage omitted]

Government Says Offer 'Sham'

MB1309210993 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Text] The government considers the announced decision by the Black Cockerel's movement to suspend hostilities from 20 September as a sham. This was stated by Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty. According to the deputy foreign minister, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] intends to gain the international community's attention in view of the UN Security Council meeting due in New York on 15 September.

[Begin Chikoty recording] This announcement is not very much different from what Mr. Savimbi himself said some three weeks ago when he said that he would implement a unilateral cease-fire, which he never did. On the contrary, there was an intensification of clashes. Our feeling is that General Ben-Ben's announcement is

once again a sham because of the UN Security Council meeting due on 15 September.

What is more, we have to realize that they are proposing a cease-fire beginning 20 September. Now if the cease-fire is to begin on 20 September, they must then state it on that date. UNITA is announcing this now in order to lessen sanctions and to confuse people. Obviously, we shall alert the UN Security Council members about this maneuver. UNITA had 60 days to decide on a cease-fire, but it did not do so. Now, two days before the UN Security Council meeting, it is proposing a cease-fire for 20 September, while it is currently intensifying warmongering actions in the city of Cuito.

This is meaningless. We must completely ignore this announcement and concentrate on 15 September and request the international community, particularly the UN Security Council, to apply the sanctions that UNITA deserves at this point in time and after 20 September, we shall see what UNITA really wants, because a cease-fire cannot simply be based on promises. We are in a situation when UNITA promises one thing today and another thing tomorrow, without giving us anything concrete.

We therefore say that this announcement is nothing but a sham and we must be firm with UNITA if we truly want to obtain something. UNITA has never taken into consideration a single UN Security Council resolution since early this year. Forty-five days passed between Resolutions 834 and 851 and 60 days passed between 15 July and 15 September, but UNITA has never responded. Now it wants to respond on 20 September. Then, we say let us consider this announcement only on 20 September and if UNITA truly implements a unilateral cease-fire. Even if it implements a unilateral cease-fire, we should still implement all measures that the present situation entail. Accordingly, the UN Security Council must be very firm against UNITA this time. As a matter of fact, Ben-Ben's announcement is in a way warmongering, because he is saying in other words that UNITA will continue to kill people until 20 September when they shall see whether they can declare a unilateral cease-fire. He is announcing it in advance on 13 September because UNITA knows that on 15 September the UN Security Council will meet. The truth is that UNITA has no intention to cease fire now or on 20 September. We cannot therefore consider this statement. It has no validity at all. [end recording]

U.S., Further Luanda Reaction

MB1409120893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gulo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] unilateral cease-fire offer has been filling the hearts of the Angolan people with joy, enthusiasm, and hope. The U.S. Government has saluted UNITA on this stand.

A source in the White House has described as positive UNITA's willingness [words indistinct] that source also disclosed that two U.S. State Department officials are to travel to Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, this week to discuss UNITA's (?cease-fire offer) with the UNITA team led by General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben.

Meanwhile, the Luanda authorities have responded with a categorical no to the peace proposal advanced by UNITA. In other words, they are determined to continue the war so that the much-martyred Angolan people can continue dying [words indistinct].

UN's Beye Meets Santos Before Talks With UNITA

MB1309193893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, leaves for Abidjan, Ivory Coast, tomorrow to meet with a delegation from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Butrus-Ghali's special representative revealed this at the Futungo de Belas early this evening, where he was received in audience by the president of the Republic. Blondin Beye said he received President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's support for his strategy to find a solution to the Angolan crisis. Blondin Beye said he went to Futungo de Belas to discuss the Angolan dossier.

[Begin Beye recording in French with passage-by-passage translation into English] I came here to greet the president of the Republic and brief him on the situation after my visits to Angola's neighbors. I had talks with seven heads of state from neighboring countries who are well acquainted with the Angolan dossier and who have specific advantages that we can use to resolve this crisis. As you are aware, these visits made it possible for us to define a strategy and the president of the Republic also gave all his support and encouragement to our strategy and plan. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Reportage Updates Military Situation in Cuito

UNITA Stepping Up Attacks

MB1309191293 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 13 Sep 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The days of the Angolan city of Cuito remaining in government hands seem to be numbered. The central highland city east of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels' base at Huambo has been under siege for almost the whole of this year and in the last few days the Angolan Army garrison in Cuito has come under fierce bombardment, with UNITA reinforcements reported to be massing on the outskirts for what is believed to be the final push. The intensification of the battle comes just two days before the United Nations' deadlines for tightening sanctions

against UNITA, and there has been a flurry of diplomatic activity. This report on the situation in Cuito is by Akwe Amosu:

[Begin Amosu recording] News of the desperate situation in Cuito is coming from a tense and worried reporter working for state radio inside the city. His report on national news today said UNITA troops were stepping up their assaults using tanks and other means and that the situation was becoming unbearable and desperate. He said the tanks begun firing on the city before dawn and that there was hand-to-hand fighting on the south and west sides of the town. He added that it was impossible to go out and count the dead or retrieve the wounded, but that he believed casualties numbered in the hundreds. With the strain evident in his voice, he said, and I quote, there is a general fear here about our capacity to resist. The reporter also increased his estimate of the number who have died since the siege began eight months ago to 20,000 dead, with 18,000 missing and 18,000 wounded. Aid agencies and the government have expressed profound concern particularly since neither food nor medical assistance can be taken into the city. The radio correspondent said he and others believed that UNITA was trying to take the city within the next 48 hours, ahead of the UN deadline on Wednesday, after which sanctions may be applied against the rebels. But UNITA's Chief of Staff General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, speaking this afternoon from Abidjan, denied that there had been any stepping up of the siege:

[Ben-Ben] The situation is like it was. There is no change now. Now our troops are trying to maintain the positions that they gain. Our troops maintain their positions. They are not in an offensive action. I can well give you the situation myself, as a chief of staff.

[Amosu] In fact, General Ben-Ben went on to say that UNITA would declare a unilateral cease-fire from next Monday, 20 September. However, the government's demand that UNITA take the pressure off Cuito as a sign it means business has gone unanswered. General Ben-Ben said his troops would maintain their position. [end recording]

UNITA Reinforces Troops

MB1309213293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Clashes continue in the city of Cuito with government forces blocking all attempts by Black Cockrel's men. Jonas Savimbi continues to reinforce his troops in the city, now with his bodyguards. According to Abel Abraao, the red berets continue to shell the city with all sorts of weapons with a view to occupying it.

[Begin Abraao recording] The movement of the red berets belonging to Jonas Savimbi's bodyguard battalion is being registered in different corners of the city. Rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have been carrying out large-scale

military actions against this martyred city since last week. Various attempts by Savimbi's men to take Cuito are being vigorously blocked by government forces. At 0430 [0330 GMT] today, UNITA rebels shelled the city using tanks on the western side of the city. The southern part of the city experienced serious clashes until mid-morning. Direct clashes are being registered in different corners of the city, with the government forces preventing the enemy's designs. [end recording]

In Malange, government forces are already inflicting heavy blows on Jonas Savimbi's men. A press communique issued by Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] Command in Malange reveals that 186 UNITA bandits were killed in operations carried out by FAA Forces. [passage omitted]

'Huge' Explosion in Menongue Results in Injuries, Damage

MB1309201093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Only 48 hours remain for the UN Security Council to reexamine the Angolan situation. This is also the deadline that Savimbi gave his men to overrun the city of Cuito. This is therefore a decisive period. The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], the police, and the civilian defense continue to demonstrate their firm desire to defend the city to the last. They continue to respond the shells and bullets from Savimbi's men. Faria Horacio reports:

[Begin Horacio recording] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to intensely attack the city in order to destroy it and kill the people. It continues to cause grief and pain among the people. About 15 people died yesterday when they were going to their farms to search for food. Jonas Savimbi's men have been carrying out similar actions on all roads leading to farms to prevent the people from obtaining food. Accordingly, the number of victims over the past few days has increased to 500. At the city center, clashes between Jonas Savimbi's men and government forces have not decreased in intensity. Government troops continue to defend the city tooth and nail. [end recording]

In the neighboring Cuando Cubango Province, where the situation is less tense, Savimbi's men have carried out a bomb attack. All the same, the situation is under FAA control.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] A huge explosion shook the residents of the city of Menongue on Saturday evening, leaving 100 families homeless. The device exploded in one of the buildings at the city of center, causing material damage and wounding 22 people, some seriously. According to official sources, the causes of the fire are not yet known. Apart from this, the situation has remained calm in the city over the past 24 hours. [end recording]

*** Government Offensive, Arms Acquisition Viewed**
93AF0778D Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese
6 Aug 93 p 22

[Article by Jorge Araujo: "To Arms"]

[Text] The month of August could be decisive for the war in Angola. Following a period in which the government troops "tasted bitter defeat," they have now gone on the offensive. Furthermore, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had already warned—now it will be an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. Eduardo dos Santos considers that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] only understands the language of weapons, for which reason only after reestablishing a balance of the forces on the ground will the government advance to peace negotiations.

Following a phase of apparent self-restraint and retreat, the government troops began to prepare a great offensive. First they sent emissaries with the objective of acquiring military materiel, which was sorely lacking. The most diverse sources were explored, but all indications are that Russia has now become the number-one supplier. The arrival of lethal materiel is taking place at an impressive rate, attested to by the intense activity that the port of Luanda has experienced in the last few days.

But things promise not to remain at this point. The arrival in the Angolan capital of the assistant minister of defense, Pedro Sebastiao, is expected at any moment, following a very successful visit to Moscow, where he placed a large order for replacement parts earmarked for the air force. These parts will be welcome, since up until a short time ago only two Migs were operational.

However, this hectic buying of arms could cease to constitute the hen that lays the golden eggs for some government generals, at least if the most recent measures of the Military Commission that answers directly to the presidency of the Republic are not just window dressing.

Commissions and Suspicious Purchases

In fact, that commission decided that, from now on, the purchase of war materiel will no longer be carried out by the governmental armed forces, but rather will be made directly by the Ministry of Defense. This is the solution that has been found to put an end to the fat commissions allegedly received by members of the entourage of Joao de Matos in the purchase of weapons.

But what the above-mentioned Military Commission forgot is that suspicion also falls on generals who work at Futungo de Belas. That is the case of that official who, after having bought rusty G3's from Nigeria, was dispatched to Russia with a fortune of \$100 million...and so far has not returned to the point of departure.

For that reason, and in practical terms, the only change worthy of note will be the revitalization of EMATEC [expansion not given], the company that last year held the exclusive right to import arms. But, parallel to the

purchase of weaponry, new combat units have been readied. And there is more. A beginning has been made on structuring and redefining the strategy for the war. This strategy undertakes to open several fronts in a desperate attempt to reduce UNITA's military capability in the central and southern parts of the country.

However, the great innovation is the creation of a special military zone to protect Luanda. Up until now, and according to military sources from the FAA [Angolan Armed Forces], the capital was completely unprotected and at the mercy of a UNITA attack. Jonas Savimbi's organization has gone so far as to attack at the gates of the capital city, but it has never dared advance beyond Caxito. This reluctance is due, still according to the same sources, to the fact that UNITA is still feeling the psychological effects of the two defeats that it suffered in Luanda.

Two Fronts

Currently, two fronts are giving people a lot to talk about. The first has Benguela as its point of departure. That is the starting point for men and weapons that have already begun the trip to Huambo. In the last few days, they have achieved significant victories with the capture of the municipalities of Bocoio, Cubal, and Ganda. From the province of Benguela, and more precisely from the Catumbela air base, MiGs have also taken off which, over the last few days, have been carrying out aerial bombardments of UNITA positions on the Angolan central plateau. The city of Huambo, which after a hard struggle of more than a month is now in the hands of Savimbi's men, is the big prize.

The other front has Lubango as its point of departure. It is from there that the Air Force planes that have been bombing the city of Cuito, capital of the province of Bie, have been taking off. The results are not yet visible, since the men in the government army still have the rope around their necks. The same thing is happening, moreover, with Menongue, where the situation is equally desperate.

Savimbi's men's siege of these two cities has already lasted several months and, since humanitarian aid does not arrive, the human drama is attaining frightening proportions. For that reason, the United Nations is doing everything it can to get the emergency aid program, which has already been suspended twice, back on track. A UN delegation went last Monday [2 August] to Huambo to talk with UNITA's leaders, but there is not yet any white smoke concerning the matter.

Laying Siege to Cities

This week, National Radio of Angola made a big deal over the birthday of Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. According to Angola's state-run broadcast station, the UNITA forces had promised to offer as a birthday present to their leader, on 3 August, the conquest of Cuito and Menongue—an event that, as everyone knows, ended up not happening.

But the truth is that the "news" from National Radio deliberately hides an essential fact. UNITA's current strategy is not based on control of the cities. It plans instead to lay siege to them and leave the government holding a hot potato in its hands. Which is like those who say "the administration's responsibility," "a thankless task," since difficulties of various types end up making these cities real time bombs.

This new attitude on the part of UNITA has to do with the difficulties that it has encountered in managing Huambo, Soyo, Ndalatando, and Negage. The fact is that it is one thing to bomb a city and quite another to run it. Savimbi's organization does not have many cadres, nor does it have much experience in matters of administration. Furthermore, UNITA's entry into the cities has brought on additional problems, sometimes between the militants of the asphalt and the combatants from the bush. Huambo was the latest example of this, since, according to some Portuguese who were evacuated from the capital of the central plateau, individuals from the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] coming from Jamba ransacked even the residences of the militants of their own movement.

* Plight of Huambo Population Observed

* Suicides, Rapes, Theft

93AF0795A Lisbon *DIARIO DE NOTICIAS* in Portuguese 6 Aug 93 p 12

[Article by Maria Joao Carvalho]

[Text] Some 200,000 people are surviving in Huambo and its outskirts, drinking water from the river where the bodies of tortured prisoners are thrown, eating corn without salt, but above all, lacking freedom, and in fear.

"There is no salt in Huambo because it was poisoned by Government anti-riot forces," say UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leaders. "There is no humanitarian aid because the Air Force shoots down the planes. Meanwhile, the Angolan Government and international observers want UNITA sympathizers and soldiers to leave the cities so they can keep them all to themselves, and legitimize the fraudulent election process."

That is why UNITA pays no wages to the teachers trying to teach something amidst the indoctrination to which they are subjected. "If the 'kwachas' [Savimbi supporters] survived 16 years in the jungle without wages, Huambo can also make it without wages," it is said daily in the awareness lectures.

On the walls, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] symbols recall phrases from the resistance, like "the MPLA stole, but at least it fed us."

Three people cannot walk together in the streets, under threat of being accused of subversive conspiracy and illegal assembly. The bodies of tortured prisoners are

pulled out of the river in the silence of the night. A prison sentence and identical fate await those who pull them out...a prison sentence in the water tanks and containers.

Reporter Jose Carlos Mestre of Angolan Peoples Television is one of the more than 500 prisoners who have been tortured in the name of the "liberation of Huambo." No one is allowed to visit him. The only way he is known to be alive is because the tapes are still buried. No one knows anything about his colleagues...and alligators don't talk.

There cannot be much moral support. On the day the UNITA forces entered the residence of the Catholic brothers, screams were heard throughout the entire neighborhood. But no one helped them. Many women suffered the same fate, while others fled.

The suicide rate in Huambo has risen. It also increased among women who were raped and among men forced to buy cattle that were later stolen "by higher orders of the UNITA leadership," and taken away in their army trucks.

To prevent the soldiers from dying of cold, the movement's sympathizers, in an action that was more or less approved, occupied the ruins of an old house (putting its inhabitants out in the street) for a general who was passing through the city. Because after they destroyed the city's infrastructure, UNITA officials put down no roots of any kind in the city. And they are transferring to Jamba some of the prisoners from whom they believe they will later be able to extract some political dividends.

"They do not think of the future, nor make a home. In the upper city, there is not a living soul, nor have the houses been rebuilt. Instead, they continue to steal construction materials and anything else that is left," says a fugitive from Huambo. "The city's cleanup operation lasted only as long as the visit from 11 Portuguese reporters in Huambo. However, no one is dirty, because no one walks in the streets."

* Daily Bombings

93AF0795B Lisbon *EXPRESSO* in Portuguese 16 Aug 93 pp A1, A16

[Article by Ruy Bacelar]

[Text] On the road from Andulo to Huambo, an unexpected pause: a stop in Chinguar, only 75 km from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] capital. Behind us was Cuito. But because of the fighting, our car took a detour, passing three km from the city, which the UNITA operatives assured us would fall soon: "We are in no hurry, if it doesn't happen today, it will tomorrow! But it will fall, they can't take it any longer."

"They" are the Government forces, besieged for seven months. The fighting is street-to-street, and Savimbi's movement is advancing slowly, trying to push the opposing forces to the Cunje railroad station, 2 km from

the city, the only position the government still controls in the zone. Amidst the fire, civilians who prefer not to abandon the city take refuge downtown.

"Entire families are dying in the Cuito fighting," says a Brazilian Marist priest, evacuated by UNITA to Huambo. How many people have died in the fighting? No one knows for sure. Totals released by the Angolan Army General Command are seen by the religious workers more as propaganda than anything else. However, they say the fighting is less violent than during the 55-day war in Huambo. Difficult to imagine, given Huambo's current state.

But for now, Chinguar, a point the Benguela Railroad system had already reached during the ephemeral days of peace during the electoral period. A breakdown in our car forces us to this stop, at a house that could still be named "Alentejan Inn Restaurant." In a room transformed into a classroom, the slate from an old billiard table has been requisitioned, relieved of its green felt covering, and now takes the place of a blackboard, propped vertically against a wall.

MiG Alarm

Outside, women, men, and children carry on their heads, on bicycles, or in ingenious horsecarts made of poles and scavenged materials, potatoes, avocado, pineapples, strawberries, carrots, etc. The earth is rich, and the market is not far.

Suddenly, among the Umbundo phrases, an exclamation is repeated: "the MiGs!" People run under the trees, the rare trucks on the road accelerate. In minutes, the main street is deserted. And one begins to hear the engines of the government airplanes. This time, the bombs are aimed at the outskirts of neighboring Cuito, but that morning all the towns near Chinguar are hit. That is because the "MiG 23's" and the "Sukhoys" sometimes do not succeed in dropping their bombs on Cuito, because of the antiaircraft defenses. They thus drop their cargo on cities UNITA controls or in villages along the route they take on their return to the Catumbela base, near Lobito.

Daily Bombings

In Huambo, the reality is different. Entire neighborhoods were destroyed by the government airplanes even before the 55-day war. The entire city shows the signs of fighting. In the center and on the main boulevard there is no stretch of wall without holes from bullets or RPG7's. The government palace shows that the fighting there was even more violent, when Savimbi's men decided to regain "their city."

But that was the past, concerns now are different. When we arrived in Huambo, the city had been subjected for five days to daily air bombings. Four to eight raids a day, 76 bombs. And according to the churches or the Huambo International Red Cross representative, there were no military victims, only civilians. Deliberate action?

In the view of Martin Alleman, the Red Cross representative, whose office was destroyed by a bomb, everything seems to indicate that was not a random occurrence. The international organization's office was duly marked by its flag, the car parked at the door was white with the red cross, and the Government authorities had received a map with the office's location. However, it was bombed just the same. Two craters appear just at the entrance to the house, at the site where the automobile, now literally encrusted in the facade, had been parked. The other explosions sowed destruction in the poorer barrios of adobe houses with zinc roofs.

Saturday the 7th, new bombings. The UNITA antiaircraft enters into action, on the radio the pilots' dialogue can be monitored. Eagle, Falcon, Ghost, first in Portuguese, with very Luandan slang, now in Russian, they rejoice: "Today is the day," "Big house in sight," "Hit 'em." Big House is the code word for Huambo.

Although the pilots complain that the antiaircraft fire does not let them "work," the order to drop has been given. At an altitude of 7,000 meters, neither the bombs nor the airplanes can be seen. Only the explosions are heard, making the city shudder. Again, the outskirts have been targeted.

Amid the dust and screams of family members, the remains of a house in the Kapango barrio. Destroyed bodies, wounded people in a state of shock with incoherent movements, first trying to rise, then falling. In total, 11 deaths at this spot alone. But during the day eight bombs fell on the city and its outskirts.

AIDS Epidemic?

How many victims? Although there are no totals, the seven days of bombing may have caused between 50 and 250 deaths. As the priests and pastors present in all the municipalities and barrios say, the people bury their own dead. And since there is no gasoline, and diesel is rare, the hospital cannot send ambulances to pick up the wounded. A central hospital, where 23 doctors do what they can: the antibiotics have run out, stitches and dressings have to be recycled. If international aid continues to be blocked in Luanda or Lobito, the situation, already critical, could become catastrophic.

The churches, Catholic, Protestant, Baptist, etc., have issued an ecumenical appeal, calling for the end of the war and immediate negotiations to stop the bombing, which the humanitarian aid community has recognized. "There is no reason," says Fr. Mario, "for Huambo not to receive aid while Lobito, Benguela, and Luanda receive it. Huambo is in peace, there is no fighting, only these bombings."

Another danger awaits the population: "We have many deaths from lack of blood," says Dr. Dulce. "Transfusions are made with no prior analysis, since we don't have the means. However, there is a great deal of hepatitis around here, and much AIDS. I don't know what will happen in the future..."

*** 'Chemical Weapons'**

93AF0795C Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
12 Aug 93 p 10

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] said yesterday that various parts of the city of Huambo were in flames, after three days of government air attacks with incendiary bombs.

The military commander of Jonas Savimbi's party said that since Wednesday, the planes sent by Luanda had been dropping "toxic and napalm bombs" on the Huambo Province capital, starting fires throughout the city.

UNITA General Secretary Eugenio Manuvakola said in turn that the Angolan Government is violating the Geneva conventions prohibiting the use of bombs against civilian targets. But Luanda responded that it is the rebel forces who are using toxic products in the fighting at Menongue and Cuito.

Meanwhile, the Voice of the Black Rooster [Savimbi] Resistance Movement (Vorgan), which broadcasts from Jamba, Savimbi's traditional headquarters, indicated yesterday afternoon that one of the Government's principal military commanders in the Cuito area, Superintendent Massota, had been killed and buried on a farm.

However, the National Radio correspondent in the capital of Bie Province, which together with the city is almost totally surrounded, continues to send dispatches through military communications, and made no mention of that.

*** Huila: Situation in Capelongo Hospital**

93WE0580Z Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
4 Aug 93 p 10

[Article by Ana Sa Lopes]

[Text] They arrived early in the morning and attacked the hospital. They killed most of the patients and took medicine and blankets. Laurinda escaped because she hid in the bathroom, Emidio because he covered himself with a blanket.

It was six in the morning and Helena Laurinda, a nurse, was on duty at the Capelongo Hospital, 25 km from Matala, Huila Province (formerly Sa da Bandeira). She began to hear shouts of "long live the FAA [Angolan Armed Forces], down with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]" and she ran to the bathroom to hide. At first she was afraid. Later, she "had to have courage." When everything was over, she began "to shake." In the early morning attack on 26 July attributed to UNITA, 20 people were killed.

Dr. Miguel Gamboa is convinced that their motive was to steal medicine and blankets. Along the way, nine patients were killed, others wounded. The hospital's infirmaries are now empty—the wounded went to

Matala. The only one remaining, Emidio Baptista, a survivor from the tuberculosis wing, where there had been six patients, is now outside the wing, sitting down, leaning against a post. He says he saved himself by hiding under a blanket. It was dark, and whoever came only took the blanket.

On the UNITA side, 15 people were killed during the course of the intervention by government forces, according to official information. The local doctor told PUBLICO there was only one death and one prisoner among the attacking forces. According to the zone administrator, the rebel organization has bases within 25 km, but does not have sufficient troops for the government to fear an invasion.

In the hospital, Helena Laurinda recounts that she was lucky to be able to hide in the bathroom, lucky that no one went in there, and lucky that she did not try to flee. Because it was in fleeing that some patients were killed. And she does not know how long the action lasted. She only says that "it was fast." The doctor, who was at home, says "about an hour."

Laurinda, who hid when she heard men entering, gave a disarming smile: "When everything was over," she says, "that is when I began to shake." At the hospital, says Miguel, the medicine in the emergency room was stolen. Tiago sighs when he says most of it was in the unit's pharmacy, and since the invaders did not know where it was, some lots remained safe. But they took three stethoscopes and three blood-pressure gages.

Capelongo Hospital, recently constructed, has one doctor. The 17 people wounded during the course of the attack were taken to Matala Hospital, an indescribable place where a member of "Doctors Without Borders" works.

The Matala Health Center has broken windows, is painted blue, and has the 12-star symbol of the European Community on its door. In the infirmary, someone forgets about a pile of garbage and a broom in the corner. Maria de Fatima is sitting on the bed, next to her father. She was hit outside during the Capelongo attack. How old is the child? The father thinks: "About five..."

PUBLICO arrived at Capelongo in an FAA helicopter. We traveled with supplies, four women, and three children, one of them nursing. On the return, many people were awaiting the boat to Lubango. And the zone's military commander said he had "marching orders." Waiting for the helicopter was a wounded person in a stretcher, and an adolescent of 16, a prisoner suffering from malnutrition who claimed he was "retired," that is, he had voluntarily left UNITA. Barefoot, dressed in green, the boy huddled inside the jeep, and moved only to greedily grasp a can of food handed to him. He lived in Dondo and his name was Celestino.

The pilot did not want to take off. It appears the motor was not working properly. He needed pliers and there were none. He waited for the pliers to arrive. Outside,

someone was laughing: "That helicopter was already in the Ethiopia war..." The problem was resolved. The wounded patient in the stretcher, the boy prisoner, the soldiers, another woman nursing a child, PUBLICO, and a chicken, we all departed. Amidst the habitual noise, the chicken was the only one that, sporadically, broke the monotony of the plane's sound.

Capelongo is 200 km from Huila's capital, Lubango, which contrasts with the sick city of Luanda. If there were continuous water, and the electricity did not fail, and the shots at nightfall (not from the war, mind) were not habitual, the contrast would be complete. Lubango has had little effect from the war: the only building totally destroyed was the Hotel Imperial, UNITA's headquarters in the city, destroyed during the confrontations last 2 January when Savimbi's movement was run out of Lubango.

Apart from that, the city exists in a state of calm combining the excellent preservation of the buildings, harmony in the streets, and the people's more or less peaceful air. We talked about this with a high-level local government official, an Angolan. "If only you had known the city 20 years ago, when we had everything!" One would have to walk about with a lit candle to find a sweeter reference to the colonizers.

Malawi

President Banda Reshuffles Cabinet

MB1109165193 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, in exercising the powers conferred on him by the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, has made a cabinet reshuffle. Announcing this in Lilongwe, the Office of the President and Cabinet said in the reshuffle the life president has appointed Honorable Louis Chimango as minister of finance, Honorable Lavu Munlo as minister of justice and attorney general, Honorable Dr. Heatherwick Ntata as minister of external affairs, Honorable Dr. Edson Sambo as minister of health, Honorable Jodder Kanjere as minister of works, Honorable William Binali as minister of energy and mining, Honorable Michael Mlambala as minister of labor, Honorable (Nyemba Mbekeane) as minister of trade and industry, Honorable Queen Gondwe as minister of community services and women and children's affairs, and Honorable Mrs. Nellie Nseula as deputy minister of labor. The appointments are with effect from today, 11 September 1993. All other portfolios remain unchanged.

Mozambique

Parties' Return to Talks Depends on Government Attitude

MB1209115393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] The group of eight unarmed opposition parties has linked its return to the multiparty draft Electoral Law talks

to the government demonstrating seriousness and the resumption of plenary meetings. The group issued a communique accusing Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto of using ineffective guidelines to steer the debate.

Renamo: Government Vying for Election Commission Majority

MB1409071893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] The Radio Mozambique news desk has received a communique signed by Jose de Castro, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] team to the multiparty Draft Electoral Law talks, accusing the government of trying to mislead the political parties to try and secure a majority in the National Elections Commission. Renamo deplores the behavior of Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto, who is chairing the multiparty talks. Renamo demands that he show calm and tolerance.

In its document, Renamo says it remains open to dialogue but will not agree to hold restricted meetings, which it views as unnecessary. It should be recalled that the group of the eight unarmed parties issued a statement on 11 September saying it will only return to the multiparty draft Electoral Law talks if the government and the Mozambique Liberation Front Party are very serious about the talks, which must be held in plenary sessions.

Those communiques follow Renamo's and the group of eight unarmed parties' unilateral decision not to participate in a restricted meeting with the government. It was in the wake of that move that Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto decided to abandon the Hotel Rovuma, where the meeting was to be held. Nonetheless, Minister Dauto has reaffirmed the government's commitment to continue the talks as soon as conditions have been created.

Renamo Said 'Cautiously' Opening Areas in Zambezia

MB1309104393 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 13 Sep 93 p 3

[Excerpt] (Quelimane) Philippe Huet, administrator of the "Doctors Without Frontiers" [MSF] French nongovernmental organization, has told MEDIAFAX that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is very cautiously opening its areas to more foreign humanitarian aid organizations. According to data made available by MSF, which operates both in Renamo- and government-controlled areas, there are serious levels of malnutrition and medicine shortages in Renamo-controlled areas (40 cases of measles resulted in 23 deaths in Derre in August). [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Paper Reports Fears of Babangida Becoming Elected President

AB1309122393 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English* 1030 GMT 13 Sep 93

[From the press review]

[Text] THE VANGUARD reports that fears have been expressed by some Nigerians that the former President Ibrahim Babangida may emerge as an elected president. It names the interim national government members and the Social Democratic Party national officers as having expressed these views. THE VANGUARD supports these views by what it describes as the activities of the Association for Better Nigeria, ABN, and the National Republican Convention, the NRC.

THE GUARDIAN also in a lead story reports that Babangida's aides may stay on to assist the interim government. The paper speculates that the former Nigerian leader may have asked his aides to remain in office to assist the Shonekan-led interim government until it ends its tenure in March next year.

Petroleum Corporation Board of Directors Dissolved

AB1309164693 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English* 1500 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] The Board of Directors of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and four of its subsidiaries have been dissolved. The subsidiaries include the Pipeline and Products Marketing Company and the Kaduna Refinery and Petrochemicals Company. Others are Warri Refinery and Petrochemicals Company and Port Harcourt Fuel Refining Company. A statement by the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources says the dissolution takes immediate effect. It adds that duties and functions of the affected boards will be performed, in the meantime, by the group managing director, the executive directors, and the managing directors of the companies.

Togo

Olympio Continues 'Crusade' Against Eyadema

AB1209222293 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French* 1830 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] [Announcer] Gilchrist Olympio is continuing his crusade against General Eyadema's regime: After holding a news conference on 10 September, the leader of the Union of Forces for Change [UFC] this afternoon held in Paris an enlightenment rally on the political situation in Togo. The idea is to secure an annulment of

the 25 August presidential election with the assistance of the international community. From Paris, Mohamed Youssoufou Saliu reports:

[Begin Saliu recording] Organized on the initiative of Issidore Lajo's Togolese Resistance Committee [CTR], the rally was more successful than the CTR could have imagined. Indeed, over 500 people turned up at the venue to listen to the UFC leader in spite of the dull weather in the French capital. True to his frank manner of speaking, Issidore Lajo, the main brain behind these meetings and who still demands a rerun of the 25 August presidential election, urged Togolese of the Diaspora to continue the fight for freedom. Furthermore, in passing, he giped at the French Government, which formally took note of Gen. Eyadema's reelection. The CTR chairman who among others described the 25 August poll as, and I quote, an act of political highway robbery [no end quote as heard], warned the Togolese opposition against any concession aimed at taking part in the parliamentary elections.

Speaking in the same vein, the UFC chairman reiterated before the impressive gathering his determination, I quote, to continue the fight for the establishment of the rule of law in Togo, beginning with a rerun of the presidential election, unquote. Gilchrist Olympio also confirmed his party's stand and decided to make a rerun of the presidential poll a precondition for his taking part in the parliamentary election. After stating the case for concerted action by the opposition, he urged the leaders irrespective of their political persuasion to think seriously before joining the race in the parliamentary elections. Convinced of the justness of his cause, he decided to continue his anti-Eyadema crusade in Europe and the United States. [end recording]

[Announcer] Still on Togo and concerning this morning's Paris rally, I suggest you listen to Gilchrist Olympio speaking to Mohamed Youssoufou Saliu on his strategy to secure with the assistance of the international community a rerun of the 25 August presidential poll which ended with the reelection of Gen. Eyadema:

[Begin Olympio recording] That means, first and foremost, I call on the Togolese to attain freedom through democracy. Consequently, we continue to mobilize our people, the country's active forces, trade unions, women's associations, students, and so forth. We are organizing seminars, protest marches, and so forth and so on, and if necessary we will go as far as civil disobedience. You know, we have just ended nine months of strike [words indistinct], and we have a people determined to put an end to dictatorship in our country. On the international scene, we are touring the European capitals, and I think we can already say we have begun to succeed. The Common Market declared that these presidential elections in Togo were meaningless. Now we need to work on the French thinking in order that France may accept our stand—namely, a rerun of the presidential elections in order that genuine democracy may be ushered into the country. [end recording]

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